



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

OPNAVINST 5450.337B
DNS-33
21 Jan 2016

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 5450.337B

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: MISSIONS, FUNCTIONS, AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

Ref: (a) 10 U.S.C.
(b) JP 1, Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States, 25 March 2013
(c) OPNAVINST 5400.44A
(d) A Cooperative Strategy for the 21st Century Seapower, Mar 2015
(e) CJCSM 3500.04F, Universal Joint Task Manual, 1 Jul 2011
(f) SECNAVINST 7000.27B
(g) Global Force Management Implementation Guidance/ Assignment of Forces (Forces for Unified Commands)
(h) USPACOMINST S3020.2L (NOTAL)
(i) OPNAVINST 5400.45

Encl: (1) Functions and Tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet
(2) Functions and Tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet Theater-Joint Force Maritime Component Commander
(3) Activities Supporting Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet

1. Purpose. To publish the functions and tasks of Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) under the missions established by references (a) and (b), per reference (c), aligned with reference (d) and assigned as theater-joint force maritime component commander (T-JFMCC) per reference (e). The assignment of COMPACFLT as the T-JFMCC constitutes the major change to the COMPACFLT mission, functions and tasks.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 5450.337A.

3. Authorities

a. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) delegates to COMPACFLT authority under reference (a) to organize, man, train, equip, and maintain assigned Navy forces and shore activities to generate required levels of current and future fleet readiness.

b. COMPACFLT is the budget submitting office (BSO) with financial management authority and responsibility under reference (f) for assigned forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, budget, fleet training range sustainment, and environmental planning.

c. These authorities do not authorize the transfer of administrative control (ADCON) of forces and shore activities under Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (COMUSFLTFORCOM), nor do they limit the execution of BSO authority for forces, shore activities, military and civilian personnel, infrastructure, or budget of COMUSFLTFORCOM.

4. Mission. The mission of COMPACFLT is to protect and defend the maritime interests of the United States in the Indo-Asia-Pacific region. By providing combat-ready naval forces and operating forward in global areas of consequence, COMPACFLT enhances stability, promotes maritime security and freedom of the seas, defends the nation's homeland, deters aggression, and when necessary, conducts decisive combat action against the enemy. In support of Commander, United States Pacific Command (USPACOM) Theater Campaign Plan, COMPACFLT will work alongside other USPACOM component commanders to accomplish USPACOM's mission. COMPACFLT will collaborate and partner with COMUSFLTFORCOM to ensure optimum warfighting capacity and capability.

5. Status and Command Relationships. COMPACFLT is a shore-based fleet activity in an active and fully operational status.

a. Operational control (OPCON) relationship is per references (g) and (h).

(1) Echelon 1: Commander, USPACOM

(2) Echelon 2: COMPACFLT

b. ADCON relationship is per reference (i).

(1) Echelon 1: CNO

(2) Echelon 2: COMPACFLT

c. Area coordination responsibility: USPACOM area of responsibility (AOR), Navy regions in the AOR, and local Navy base.

(1) Area coordinator: COMPACFLT and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC).

(2) Regional coordinators: Commander, Navy Region Hawaii (COMNAVREG HAWAII); Commander, Joint Region Marianas (COMJTREG MARIANAS); Commander, Navy Region Japan (COMNAVREG JAPAN); Commander, Navy Region Korea (COMNAVREG KOREA); and Commander, Singapore Area Coordinator.

(3) Local coordinator: Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam.

6. Command Relationships

a. ADCON. COMPACFLT has delegated ADCON of the assigned echelon 3 activities and their subordinates in subparagraphs 6a(1) through 6a(14), per reference (i).

(1) Commander, Naval Air Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is also designated as Commander, Naval Air Forces (COMNAVAIRFOR).

(2) Commander, Naval Surface Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet, who is also designated as Commander, Naval Surface Forces (COMNAVSURFOR).

(3) Commander, Submarine Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

(4) Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command, Pacific.

(5) Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

(6) Commander, U.S. Third Fleet.

(7) Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet.

(8) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Japan.

(9) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Korea.

(10) Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Marianas.

(11) Commander, Logistics Group Western Pacific.

(12) Navy Munitions Command Pacific.

(13) Ship Repair Facility Yokosuka and Regional Maintenance Center Japan.

(14) Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands for Range Operating Support.

b. OPCON. COMPACFLT exercises OPCON of assigned or attached forces per reference (h).

c. Other Relationships. COMPACFLT has special relationships with other activities as listed in subparagraphs 6c(1) through 6c(4).

(1) COMUSFLTFORCOM. COMUSFLTFORCOM and COMPACFLT are collectively responsible to organize, man, train, maintain, and equip Navy forces to support CNO and combatant commander requirements.

(2) CNIC. COMPACFLT exercises OPCON, and CNIC exercises ADCON of the following activities: COMNAVREG HAWAII; COMJTREG MARIANAS; COMNAVREG JAPAN; COMNAVREG KOREA; and Commander, Singapore Area Coordinator.

(3) Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSKOM). COMPACFLT is the BSO and establishes fleet maintenance requirements for Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, and Southwest Regional Maintenance Center. COMNAVSEASYSKOM exercises ADCON of Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility, and Southwest Regional Maintenance Center.

(4) COMNAVAIRFOR and COMNAVSURFOR. In fulfilling the responsibilities listed in subparagraphs 6c(4)(a) through

6c(4)(e), direct line of authority with affected stakeholders is authorized. COMNAVAIRFOR and COMNAVSURFOR are responsible for:

(a) Leading the development and coordination of force-wide assessments of current and future readiness to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(b) Leading the development and coordination of force-wide plans, concepts, and policies to generate ready forces with force stakeholders to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(c) Leading the development of force-wide readiness, warfighting, and personnel requirements with force stakeholders to support COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(d) Serving as the primary advocate and unified voice for naval air forces and naval surface forces, respectively, to echelon 3 and above commands, ensuring alignment and synchronization with COMPACFLT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(e) Serving as the Navy's single process owner of the Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE) and Surface Warfare Enterprise (SWE), respectively. The NAE and SWE are behavioral models that operate within existing command structures to facilitate force-wide efficient use of resources; promote enhanced coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in mission effectiveness; and streamline decision-making.

7. Overseas Representation. COMPACFLT is the Navy's chief representative, critical to the success of U.S. Government efforts in the Indo-Asia-Pacific, encompassing 42 countries, by fulfilling a variety of international roles for the Department of Defense (DoD). This includes conducting one-on-one interfaces with foreign officials and Navy chiefs to convey U.S. positions and requirements, as well as serving as a representative in international symposiums and naval events to improve collective security efforts in the theater.

8. Action. COMPACFLT will execute the assigned missions, functions, and tasks. COMPACFLT will recommend changes and revisions to this instruction when required.

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9. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.



R. L. THOMAS

Director, Navy Staff

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FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

1. Functions. COMPACFLT is assigned as the Navy component to Commander, USPACOM, and is designated per reference (e); JP 3-32, Command and Control of Joint Maritime Operations, 7 August 2013; and USPACOMINST 0530.1, and reports to CNO for responsibilities found in reference (a).

2. Tasks

a. Provide an interoperable, trained, and combat ready naval force, along with planning and operational support to USPACOM.

(1) Develop and issue deployment, employment, redeployment and operational orders, concepts of operations (CONOPS), sourcing solutions, and functional and supporting plans to provide Pacific Fleet forces to support USPACOM.

(2) Support USPACOM theater security cooperation strategy with robust forward presence and planning for, and participating in, exercises and real world contingencies in order to build trust and confidence among Indo-Asia-Pacific navies and enhance cooperation. Efforts include humanitarian assistance operations, peacekeeping operations, counter-narcotics operations, security assistance support, and counter-terrorism operations.

(3) Train and exercise COMPACFLT staff and joint forces (augmented) as a joint force commander to perform required wartime supporting Service component functions, to include the required planning and reach back support. Where feasible, integrate U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Marine Corps forces into COMPACFLT training and exercises to better capitalize on all Services' maritime strengths in executing real world operations.

(4) Identify and mitigate capability overmatches, gaps, and seams in support of USPACOM, through participation in joint and Service capability requirements processes.

(5) Determine and establish force protection condition measures for Navy forces throughout the USPACOM AOR, to include tactical control authority.

(6) Provide Pacific Fleet forces in support of defense support of civil authorities, as required.

(7) Provide Pacific Fleet forces in support of maritime homeland defense, as required.

(8) Direct the intelligence efforts of fleet units and ensure that the fleet's intelligence requirements are addressed through the effective employment of analytical and collections resources at the national, theater, and organic levels.

(9) Direct the assessment of the performance of Pacific Fleet naval forces in naval warfare areas to effect improvements in capability, CONOPS, and proficiency, in order to achieve dominance during major combat operations.

(10) Direct Pacific network control center network operations actions. Enable Pacific Navy command, control, communications, and communication systems (C4S) capability through doctrine. Manage COMPACFLT command information officer policy and actions. Provide C4S support for COMPACFLT AOR joint task forces, including communications security, training and certification.

(11) Provide oversight of operations, readiness, training, and current and future requirements development for outside of the continental United States support to the fleet.

(12) Develop and execute environmental plans, policies and programs to support fleet warfighting readiness, training ranges, operational areas (OA), and exercises to ensure full compliance with DoD and Navy policy, and environmental laws.

(13) Provide oversight of full-spectrum safety and occupational health requirements; develop, articulate and execute policy and guidance; and evaluate risk mitigation strategies in order to prevent the likelihood of mishaps and safety-related incidents in support of fleet operational requirements.

b. Organize, man, train, maintain, and equip Navy forces in support of the CNO in collaboration with COMUSFLTFORCOM.

(1) Develop and articulate Pacific Fleet positions to CNO and in collaboration with COMUSFLTFORCOM, for warfighting and operational readiness, and personnel requirements to support Navy's Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process.

(2) Develop, articulate, and execute Pacific Fleet budgets as a BSO, per reference (f), for assigned forces, personnel, and resources.

(3) Execute manpower, personnel, and individual training and education policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments affecting active, reserve, and civilian personnel in support of operational readiness.

(4) Execute maintenance, logistics, ordnance, and infrastructure policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments in support of operational readiness.

(5) Execute the Optimized Fleet Response Plan and training policies, requirements, processes, programs, and alignments in support of operational readiness.

(6) Support COMUSFLTFORCOM in the execution of Navy global sourcing solutions as the Navy global force manager in response to combatant commander requests for general purpose forces, ad hoc forces, and individual augmentees.

(7) Evaluate the state of training of nuclear propulsion plant watchstanders, the adequacy of administrative procedures, and the material readiness of nuclear powered warships and support facilities assigned to the Pacific Fleet.

(8) Serve as primary commander in the event of a nuclear reactor or radiological accident associated with the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program within the AOR designated in OPNAVINST N3040.5D.

(9) Align readiness reporting processes and systems per OPNAVINST 8120.1 to provide a capabilities-based readiness reporting system based upon mission essential tasks (MET) and a means to manage and report readiness of the forces to execute operational plans and the National Military Strategy.

(10) Serve as the nuclear weapon certifying authority for all Pacific Fleet afloat nuclear weapons technical inspections, per OPNAVINST 3440.15C. Ensure the safe, secure, and reliable technical operation and maintenance of fielded nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon systems under COMPACFLT cognizance, per OPNAVINST 3440.15C and OPNAVINST 8120.1.

(11) Initiate and enable fleet transformation through operational concept development and experimentation and promote science and technology integration to address fleet capability gaps.

(12) Model and assess the ability of assigned forces to fight and win USPACOM operations plans.

(13) Provide an inspector general program to advise, investigate, inspect, audit, assess, analyze metrics, and inquire into all matters concerning the command and subordinate activities throughout the AOR.

(14) Develop and execute environmental plans, policies, and programs to support fleet operational units, training ranges, OAs, and exercises to ensure effective worldwide training and operations in full compliance with DoD and Navy policy and environmental laws.

(15) Provide shore infrastructure strategic and operational planning, requirements development, and assessment, to include energy capabilities assessments and advocacy and theater contingency engineer support.

(16) Develop and execute leader development for the enlisted force under COMPACFLT cognizance to enhance individual and unit operational readiness.

FUNCTIONS AND TASKS OF COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, THEATER-
JOINT FORCE MARITIME COMPONENT COMMANDER

1. Functions. COMPACFLT serves as T-JFMCC per JP 3-32, Command and Control of Joint Maritime Operations, 7 August 2013, and USPACOMINST 0530.1, and executes maritime operations center (MOC) supported missions per Navy Warfare Publication 3-32 and Navy Tactics, Techniques, and Procedure 3-32.1.

a. COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC functions to support the commander's operational roles and responsibilities to employ forces to carry out combatant commander assigned missions across the range of military operations. The primary functions of the MOC relate to the capability to enable the commander's ability to command and control assigned forces by supporting an operational decision-making process within the headquarters (HQ), and to plan and coordinate operations with superior and supported peer, subordinate and supporting commands to set the conditions for subordinate's success.

b. The full operational capability of the MOC requires global interoperability with all other MOCs, with the joint community, with combatant command HQ, and with assigned tactical-level HQ elements. The Navy is responsible for manning, training, and equipping the HQ to enable the MOC to meet combatant commander requirements while maintaining a level of proficiency to conduct standard tasks across all MOCs.

c. As the fleet conducts theater security cooperation shaping missions, including phase 0 operations, the COMPACFLT T-JFMCC supports the planning, monitoring, coordination, execution, and assessment of operations in support of a combatant commander's theater campaign plan. This requires the monitoring, assessment, planning, direction, and coordination of subordinate operations using the core Navy capabilities of deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence. The MOC also plans and coordinates in advance for possible contingency operations, as designated by a combatant commander for the most likely or most dangerous anticipated contingencies.

d. As the fleet conducts contingency missions, the COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC transitions and surges as designed not only to plan

and coordinate expanded deterrence, maritime security, and forward presence operations, but also to enable major combat operations, execution of sea control, power projection, and humanitarian assistance operations. These types of missions can be broadly defined for COMPACFLT T-JFMCC MOC operations (organization and processes) as "offensive and defensive operations" and "non-combat support operations."

e. The specific COMPACFLT T-JFMCC contingency missions associated with "offensive and defensive operations" incorporate the employment of forces to conduct both offensive and defensive military actions, and includes theater and regional major combat operations; regional war on terror; homeland defense; homeland security; bi-multilateral defense agreements; ballistic missile defense; counter weapons of mass destruction; response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives; cyberspace operations (internal and external of Department of Defense information networks (DODIN)); stability operations; and hostile or uncertain noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO).

f. The specific COMPACFLT T-JFMCC contingency missions associated with "non-combat support operations" incorporate operations initiated primarily to address major humanitarian conflagrations, and includes the employment of subordinate forces in support of permissive NEO; support to civil administration; foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA); foreign consequence management; foreign disaster relief; humanitarian and civic assistance; crisis response; cyberspace operations (internal to DODIN); epidemic response; and migrant response operations.

g. The operational level capability of the MOC process enables subordinate success across these operational missions by planning and coordinating tactical missions using the Navy's core capabilities, per references (c), (d), (f) and (g). These mission capabilities include deterrence, maritime security and forward presence and sustainment for phase 0 operations. During contingency response missions (phases 1 through 5), operations will be augmented by sea control, power projection, and non-combat and humanitarian response mission capabilities, as required or appropriate.

2. MOC Functions and Tasks

a. The MOC differs from the fleet management organization as it functions to employ the force, rather than prepare and provide the force. Further, the MOC specifically functions to support the commander's decision making process and enable command and control while also setting conditions for subordinate success in support of the six core capabilities.

b. Navy capabilities include deterrence, maritime security, forward presence, sea control, power projection, and non-combat support operations per references (c), (d), (f) and (g). Based on these functions, it is essential for the MOCs to conduct specific tasks to ensure mission success.

| Function | METs |
|--|--|
| Support the commander's decision-making process. | 1. Monitor: gain and maintain situational understanding - (OP 2.5) 2. Assess: assess operational situation - (OP 5.2) 3. Plan: prepare plans and orders - (OP 5.3) 4. Direct: command subordinate forces - (OP 5.4) 5. Communicate: integrate information - (OP 5.1) |
| Set the conditions for subordinates' success | 6. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize deterrence operations: conduct security cooperation and partner activity operations - (OP 7.3) 7. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize forward presence operations: sustain theater forces - (ST 4) |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>8. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize maritime security operations (MSO): promote regional security - (ST 8.1.2)</p> <p>9. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize sea control operations (contingency): provide maritime superiority - (OP 1.5.2)</p> <p>10. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize power projection operations (contingency): conduct operations in depth - (OP 1.2.4)</p> <p>11. Plan, coordinate, and synchronize non-combat crisis response operations (contingency): provide political-military (POLMIL) support - (OP 4.7)</p> |
|--|--|

Note: METs use the Universal Joint Task List as a common task language to describe the capability required for a military unit to perform its mission. Tasks are organized by the levels of war (SN-Strategic National, ST-Strategic Theater, OP-Operational, and TA-Tactical). These METs must be completed or the fleet cannot fulfill all assigned operational missions to employ the force. Each MET requires a number of supporting tasks, which can be characterized in subparagraphs 2b(1) and 2b(2).

(1) Staff Supported Tasks

(a) Support to Subordinate Tasks. Planning and coordination tasks the staff conducts to support tactical subordinate tasks.

(b) Command-linked Tasks. Tasks the staff conducts to operationally integrate and coordinate with peer and higher HQs, or mission partners.

(c) Task Integration. The MOC conducts staff supported tasks, plans and coordinates subordinate tasks, and operationally integrates plans to conduct command-linked tasks. (Note: while the MOC METs and supporting tasks are standard and based on OPNAVINST 3500.42 and OPNAV Manual 3500.42 of 6 November 2014, variation in specific language is authorized to describe regional, theater, or domain distinctions, based on the conditions of employing these tasks).

(d) Monitor (gain and maintain situational understanding - OP 2.5). The MOC observes, measures, collects, reports, and maintains situational awareness of the operational environment, execution of assigned forces, and coordinates the action of those forces. This task is essential to maintaining situational awareness and understanding to support the commander's decision-making. This is related primarily to those functions required to monitor operations to meet commander's intent, particularly within the current operations and intelligence functions of the staff.

1. Monitor the conduct of friendly operational maneuver units in the battlespace. The MOC supports the commander's decision-making by providing combat identification; collecting meteorological and oceanographic information; and monitoring the operational situation in the AOR, specified joint operation areas (JOA), and maritime AORs. Additionally, the MOC monitors and operationally integrates airlift plans with mission partners.

2. Conduct intelligence operations. This includes establishing and managing a federated joint force intelligence enterprise, enterprise interoperability, information technology architecture, intelligence staff, an intelligence support element, and cross-functional intelligence processes. The intelligence cross-functional teams (CFT) must provide information and support for the commander and staff to include counterintelligence and human intelligence support to operations; intelligence support to planning; intelligence estimate and joint intelligence preparation of the operational environment (JIPOE) development; intelligence support to operations; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance management in the maritime AOR; and intelligence support to dynamic retasking. The MOC conducts intelligence support

operations and evaluates intelligence operations, and plans and directs intelligence operations in support of commander's intent.

3. Conduct cyberspace monitoring operations. The MOC monitors the network health and conducts defensive cyberspace operations, DODIN operations, active Computer Network Defense, and operationally integrates and synchronizes computer network exploitation enabling operations with mission partners.

(e) Assess (assess operational situation - OP 5.2). The MOC analyzes, identifies trends, and assesses the operational impact of force employment, determining whether the force is meeting the commander's intent and whether operational conditions are progressing per the maritime support plan. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to make sound operational assessments. This is related primarily to those functions required to assess ongoing or planned operations, particularly with the assessment and planning functions of the staff.

1. The MOC develops desired and undesired effects and assessment criteria based on commander's intent, and reviews the operational environment, the current situation, and trends in the environment. Additionally, the MOC formulates a crisis assessment, conducts a running effect and risk assessment, assesses the progressing maritime operations, and coordinates with subordinates to identify the maritime force's ability to fulfill commander's intent.

2. The MOC projects branches, as well as future campaigns and major operations (sequels). Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates assessment products with a training support center or campaign assessment conducted by the combatant commander or joint force commander, as required.

(f) Plan (prepare plans and orders - OP 5.3). The MOC conducts planning to capture the commander's guidance and intent, develop courses of action (COA), synchronize and integrate force capability, coordinate with mission partners, and publish maritime support plans. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to plan for complex maritime operations and issue intent. This is related primarily to those

functions required to plan for operations today (current operations), with the current phase (future operations), and in the next phase of operations (future plans).

1. Prepare Plans and Orders. The MOC frames operational missions and conducts center of gravity analysis; integrates JIPOE and intelligence estimate products into planning; conducts mission analysis; provides information to shape commander's planning guidance and intent; proposes commander's estimates; determines operational end state, objectives, effects, conditions, decision points, and decisive points; develops, analyzes and compares COAs; prepares staff estimates; assists the commander in selecting the appropriate COA for execution; and coordinates the approval of plans and orders. As a result of planning, the MOC proposes commander's critical information requirements, to include the development of friendly force information requirements, priority intelligence requirements and intelligence requirements, and develops targeting guidance for commander's approval. Additionally, the MOC integrates information operations (IO) capabilities into planning, coordinates coalition support for operations, and formulates deployment requests for additional forces, as the plan dictates. As plans are approved, the MOC coordinates the conduct of operational rehearsals with subordinate and supporting forces. As part of future planning, the MOC acquires, manages, and distributes supplementary funds for maritime operations, as necessary.

2. Special Technical Operations (STO) and Special Access Programs (SAP). The MOC primarily conducts planning and coordination at both the staff level and in support of subordinate operations to enable STO and SAP capabilities. (No associated Universal Joint Task List tasks).

(g) Direct (command subordinate forces - OP 5.4). The MOC directs forces through the commander's authority, ensuring that subordinates, supporting commands, and mission partners understand the commander's intent and execute per the tenets of unity of command, unity of effort, and mission command. This task is essential to support the commander's ability to direct assigned forces. This is related primarily to those functions required to drive approved plans, enforce command and control, and reinforce commander's intent (current operations). This MET differs from simply monitoring the force,

and requires the MOC to actively ensure subordinate forces are resourced to perform and complete tasks assigned. Additionally, this task includes those activities associated with commanding and controlling the MOC itself, and building MOC capability and capacity.

1. Enable the commander's ability to command subordinate operational forces. This includes providing rules of engagement, publishing and issuing commander's intent to subordinate forces, and determining the subordinate command and control structure for all phases of operations. The MOC ensures the commander's intent is clearly understood, and enforces operational decisions by synchronizing and integrating operations; issuing plans and orders; coordinating and integrating component, theater, and supporting command capabilities; and formulating deployment requests. As part of directing the force, the MOC must be closely involved in directing the conduct and coordination of personnel recovery operations.

2. Command and control of the MOC. This task requires the MOC to enable the commander's ability to command and control the MOC organization itself as a joint force staff. In return, the MOC must plan, coordinate, and execute transition and surge requirements in order to augment the HQ staff for complex contingencies. The MOC plans and executes training for personnel assigned to the fleet HQ for routine operations as well as staff, and augments for designated contingency missions.

3. Enable the commander's ability to provide effective guidance based on complex operational factors. The MOC advises the commander regarding legal issues and authorities, as well as religious, political, and social factors, and integrates these issues as a routine function of directing the force. (OP 4.4.6, OP 4.4.7).

(h) Communicate. (integrate information - OP 5.1). Information is the way the MOC communicates (architecture, business rules, messaging, public affairs and media interaction, or cyber domain) and determines the degree of command and control over command elements and friendly forces, as well as the degree of command and control available to an adversary. This task is essential to build the operational architecture, protect its use, and leverage the power to exchange information

and collaborate in support of the commander's decision-making process. This task ultimately enables the ability of the commander to effectively communicate with the staff, the force, military peers, higher HQ, as well as mission partners, non-DoD partners, and multinational partners.

(2) Supporting Tasks

(a) Integrate and protect relevant operational information within the decision-making process. The MOC communicates operational information within and outside the HQ; processes information; manages means of communicating operational information; provides foreign disclosure services; provides communications systems (CS) support to the MOC; assesses the operational impact of CS outages and degradations, and provides CS management to all CS entities that influence support of maritime operations. MOC CS executes communication systems policies and procedures, coordinates information assurance procedures, and implements electromagnetic spectrum management policy, plans, programs and direction.

(b) Conduct knowledge management. One of the most important features of the MOC is turning relevant information and data into decision-quality knowledge and understanding. The MOC identifies information exchange requirements, establishes a collaborative environment, and preserves historical information. This ensures the staff can collect, share, collaborate, integrate, produce, coordinate, and disseminate information to ensure the right knowledge reaches the right CFT and decision-makers at the right time to achieve understanding, unity of action, and decisional advantage during all phases of operations. Additionally, the MOC develops an information sharing structure between multinational non-DoD agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to ensure the appropriate information is exchanged with mission partners.

(c) Coordinate information related capabilities in support of the commander's decision-making process. The MOC integrates information related capabilities into the planning process for all approved lines of operation. The MOC coordinates computer network operations, and plans and

coordinates electronic protection operations with subordinates. The MOC leads the HQ effort to conduct operational security at all times.

(d) Provide public affairs support to the commander's decision-making process. Public affairs supports the ability to communicate the commander's operational message; conducts communication synchronization with the MOC, higher HQ and other stakeholders; provides visual information or combat camera support to operations; and conducts external media operations in an established JOA.

(e) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize deterrence operations (conduct security cooperation and partner activity operations - OP 7.3). Deterrence occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5), principally in support of theater security cooperation missions, but also to demonstrate resolve and commitment to theater partners. During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence, sustainment, and MSO constitute a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task is primarily related to those functions that plan and coordinate operations with subordinate points of contact (POC) and leadership as they conduct deterrent operations in all phases.

1. Operationally integrate strategic plans into maritime planning to execute theater security cooperation plans. The MOC develops maritime supporting plans in support of (combatant commander's) theater campaign plans for phase 0 operations, and coordinates the execution of these plans by subordinate forces.

2. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct security cooperation and partner activities operations. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes regional relations to support maritime operations, and promotes regional security to deter active threats. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution of civil military operations, and civil affairs.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational air and missile defense (AMD). The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution of theater and JOA AMD.

4. Plan and coordinate subordinate force information related activity to achieve deterrence. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates military information support operations (MISO) to enhance deterrence during phase 0 operations. The MOC synchronizes messages and provides information to counter propaganda that interferes or impedes the progress of maritime subordinate operations.

5. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct maritime show of force. The MOC coordinates subordinate and supporting force execution of maritime show of force.

(f) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize forward presence and sustainment operations (sustain theater forces - ST 4). Sustainment of Navy forces is the primary focus of this task, which occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5). During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence and sustainment, and MSO constitute a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task includes not only planning and coordinating the normal movement, assembly, logistical supply, and support infrastructure with subordinate forces, but also the preservation of capability and force protection during all phases of operation. For the purposes of this MET, presence operations pertain to operations of all deployed maritime forces, whether forward deployed or conducting domestic operations, homeland security, and defense.

1. Plan and coordinate the conduct of intra-theater deployment and redeployment of forces. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct intra-theater deployment of maritime forces; reception,

staging, onward movement and integration forces; and to position those forces for action. Additionally, the MOC coordinates water-space management for subordinate forces.

2. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational sustainment. The MOC coordinates support for assigned maritime forces, and manages logistic support in an established JOA. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to supply and sustain operational forces; provide supplies and field services for theater forces; coordinate supply of arms, munitions, and equipment; synchronize supply of fuel; provide field services requirements; provide personnel services; conduct patient evacuation; and provide for movement services. Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to coordinate support for forces in theater, provides equipment maintenance, and builds and maintains sustainment bases in an established or anticipated JOA.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide operational force protection. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to provide protection, protect critical maritime systems and capabilities, provide security for operational maritime forces, and secure operationally critical installations, facilities and systems. Additionally, the MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution for protection of maritime theater forces. The MOC protects the use of the electromagnetic spectrum within an established JOA and maritime AORs, and coordinates electronic warfare operations, including electronic support.

(g) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize MSO (promote regional security - ST 8.1.2). MSO occurs across the theater in all phases of operations (phases 0 through 5), primarily to monitor maritime conditions, maintain freedom of navigation, and free flow of trade, in coordination with maritime mission partners (multinational and non-DoD forces). During phase 0 operations deterrence, forward presence and sustainment, and MSO are characterized by a "peacetime presence" to shape the theater environment. The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of

action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. This task is primarily related to those functions that plan and coordinate operations with subordinate POCs and leadership as they conduct MSO in all phases.

1. Gain and maintain situational understanding. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to collect operational information, process and exploit operational information, analyze and produce intelligence, and disseminate and integrate operational intelligence.

2. Coordinate interagency and multinational support. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with strategic and interagency partners to obtain multinational support against threats, coordinates subordinate execution to provide POLMIL support, and provides support to DoD and U.S. Government departments and agencies.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to provide counter-mobility. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to track contacts and remove operationally significant hazards, as required.

(h) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize sea control operations (provide maritime superiority - OP 1.5.2). Sea control occurs as a contingency mission for given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations, gains access in a denied environment, re-establishes freedom to maneuver and navigate in contested waters, and gains localized maritime superiority to enable follow-on operations.

1. The maritime force conducts sea control operations during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 1 through 4). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success.

2. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of sea control actions in support of contingency missions. This mission is primarily characterized by coordination and planning

of maritime maneuver, enforcement, and maritime fires, while maintaining and protecting gained water space. This task requires operational planners with tactical maritime planning and operations background.

3. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to secure maritime superiority. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct operational maneuver and force positioning; overcome operationally significant barriers; conduct countermine operations; employ system of obstacles; enforce sanctions; conduct blockades; conduct maritime interception; conduct counter-mobility; enforce exclusion zones; control operationally significant areas; collect operational information; maritime deliberate and dynamic targeting (targets within the maritime domain); conduct air, surface, and subsurface interdiction, and interdiction of other maritime operational forces and targets; conduct air to air operations; provide operational force protection in the maritime AOR; provide operational air, space and missile defense in the maritime AOR and the JOA; protect and secure air, land, and sea lines of communication in the JOA; conduct undersea and antisubmarine warfare; and reconstitute forces or coordinate recovery and salvage operations, as required.

(i) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize power projection operations (conduct operations in depth - OP 1.2.4). Power projection occurs as a contingency mission for a given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations, to project the maritime force into other domains and take the operational initiative. The maritime force conducts power projection operations during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 2 and 3). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of power projection actions in support of contingency missions. This often requires sea control to be accomplished prior to or in conjunction with power projection operations. This mission is primarily characterized by coordination and planning of lethal and non-lethal fires, requiring operational planners with tactical strike or non-lethal attack background.

1. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to attack operational targets. The MOC identifies target collection requirements, synchronizes maritime operational firepower, apportions maritime fires, conducts target development, coordinates military deception, and conducts battle damage assessment on operational targets. The MOC employs an operational fires process, to include fire support coordination measures, and plans and coordinates operations to conduct both lethal and non-lethal attacks in support of commander's intent. Additionally, the MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct targeting; attack aircraft and missiles (offensive counter-air); suppress enemy air defenses; and conduct precision engagement counter-countermeasures.

2. Coordinate IO information related capabilities to attack and impact operational threats. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning, collaborates with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct military deception, electronic warfare, and electronic attack. The MOC operationally integrates outside plans from supporting and supported commanders to conduct MISO, and coordinates subordinate plans to conduct MISO within an established JOA.

3. Conduct cyberspace operations to support the commander's ability to command and control forces. This includes the MOC's ability to integrate strategic plans to develop network targets, conduct offensive cyber operations (OCO), and coordinate with external stakeholders for the full range of computer network operations to support the staff.

4. Operationally integrate strategic plans to conduct OCO. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes cyber planning, as well as cyberspace attacks with mission partners. Additionally, the MOC may enable or conduct cyberspace attacks directly in coordination with a cyber-support element or similar supporting command.

5. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct amphibious operations. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning, collaborates with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct expeditionary and amphibious operations, reinforce and expand

lodgment, provide close air support integration for surface forces, and provide firepower in support of operational maneuver.

(j) Plan, coordinate, and synchronize non-combat crisis response operations (provide POLMIL support-OP 4.7). Non-combat crisis response occurs as a contingency mission related to supporting humanitarian operations, broadly described as non-combat crisis response operations for a given length of time in a prescribed joint and combined area of operations. The maritime force conducts non-combat crisis response operations during non-combat support contingencies (phases 1 through 5), as well as during offensive and defensive contingency missions (typically phases 4 and 5). The MOC does not conduct the tactical action, but conducts the planning, coordination, and synchronization of action with subordinate forces in order to set the conditions for their success. The MOC must exercise regularly to maintain proficiency in the planning, coordination, and synchronization of non-combat crisis response actions in support of contingency missions. This mission is primarily in support of an identified lead Federal agency other than DoD, and centers on providing logistics and transportation support, medical support, engineering and expeditionary capability support, and security.

1. Coordinate FHA. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to assist host nation in populace and resource control and provide host nation support, provide POLMIL support, and develop evacuation policy and procedures.

2. Coordinate humanitarian and civic assistance programs. The MOC operationally integrates and synchronizes maritime planning with mission partners, and coordinates subordinate execution to establish disaster control measures, provide for health services, and provide civil-military engineering within an established JOA.

3. Coordinate civil support in the United States. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to provide support to DoD and other government agencies.

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4. Plan and coordinate subordinate operations to conduct NEO. The MOC integrates and synchronizes maritime planning and coordinates subordinate execution to conduct NEO.

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

| <u>ACTIVE UIC*</u> | <u>ACTIVITY NAME</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| 51050 | COMPACFLT OPERATIONAL PLANNERS |
| 53926 | EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT DETACHMENT HICKAM (EXECTRANS DET HICKAM) |
| 46479 | COMPACFLT NUCLEAR PROPULSION EXAMINATION BOARD (COMPACFLT NUC PROP EXAM BD) |
| 43670 | JOINT MOBILE ASHORE SUPPORT TERMINAL PACIFIC (JMAST PAC) |
| 41114 | COMPACFLT HUMAN RESOURCES OFF |
| 39495 | AFLOAT PLANNING SYSTEM PACIFIC OPERATIONAL SUPPORT DETACHMENT SEA DUTY COMPONENT (COMPACFLT APSPAC OSD SEA DUTY COMP) |
| 39493 | COMPACFLT SURFACE STRIKE |
| 3549A | COMPACFLT ANTI-TERRORISM FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS (COMPACFLT AT/FP OPS) |
| 4499A | COMPACFLT OPERATIONAL SUPPORT |
| 48903 | COMPACFLT MOTOR (MTR) POOL/BOATHOUSE |
| 62584 | COMPACFLT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (PGM) |
| 70020 | EXTERNAL CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP) OFFICE SINGAPORE |
| 45549 | COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) COMPACAREA |
| 48398 | COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) ALASKA |
| 33415 | COMPACFLT MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE DETACHMENT (MHLD DET) EAST ASIA |
| 30478 | COMPACFLT INTEL READINESS CEL |
| 35016 | COMPACFLT IO SUPPLEMENT (SUPP) TO PLANNING |
| 50370 | COMPACFLT LOGISTICS READINESS SUPP |
| 39305 | COMPACFLT NUWEPINS DET BANGOR |
| 32798 | COMPACFLT RESERVED PERSONNEL, NAVY (COMPACFLT RPN) |

*-unit identification code

| <u>RESERVE UIC</u> | <u>ACTIVITY NAME</u> |
|--------------------|--|
| 82625 | NAVY OFFICE OF INFORMATION PACIFIC FLEET (NAVINFO PACFLT) |
| 83382 | COMPACFLT LOGISTIC READINESS CENTER (LRC) 219 |
| 83383 | COMPACFLT LRC HQ 120 |
| 83464 | COMPACFLT JOINT FORCES COMPONENT COMMANDER PLANNING UNIT DETACHMENT 502 (JPU DET 502) |
| 83705 | COMPACFLT INTEL 0270 |
| 83874 | COMPACFLT MOC DET 501 |
| 83924 | COMPACFLT MOC DET 601 |
| 84032 | COMPACFLT INTEL 0322 |
| 86267 | COMPACFLT MOC DET 303 |
| 86295 | COMPACFLT INTEL 0508 |
| 86507 | COMPACFLT INTEL 0419 |
| 86858 | JMAST PAC AURORA |
| 86867 | JMAST PAC TUCSON |
| 86905 | COMPACFLT MOC DET 302 |
| 86907 | COMPACFLT MOC DET 301 |
| 86908 | COMPACFLT MARITIME HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT 101 (MHQ DET 101) |
| 87694 | PACFLT LEGAL |
| 88098 | COMPACFLT INTEL 0194 |

**REMARKS****Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and
Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing****HEALTHCARE**

Issued on: March 30, 2020



Rose Garden

March 29, 2020

5:43 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Appreciate everybody being here. Beautiful day in the Rose Garden. Tremendous distance between chairs. Social distancing. You practice it very well. We appreciate it. That's great.

I want to start today by highlighting several critical developments on both the testing and treatment that will help us win our war against the coronavirus.

On Friday, the FDA authorized a new test developed by Abbott Labs that delivers lightning-fast results in as little as five minutes. That's a whole new ballgame. I want to thank Abbott Labs for the incredible work they've done. They've been working around the clock. Normally, this approval process from the FDA would take 10 months, and even longer, but we did it in four weeks. Abbott has stated that they will begin delivering 50,000 tests each day, starting this week.

And as you know, even before this development, we've been doing more test — tests than any other country anywhere in the world. It's one of the reasons that we have more cases

H-1-40

than other countries, because we've been testing. It's also one of the reasons that we're just about the lowest in terms of mortality rate, because we've been doing more testing. So we have bigger numbers to look at.

I want to also thank General Semonite, of the Army Corps of Engineers, and General Polowczyk, who's here with us, who's going to say a few words in a little while. What the Army Corps of Engineers did, along with FEMA, in New York was incredible. They built 2,900 beds' worth of hospital. An incredible hospital in the Javits Center, which I know well. And I just want to say that was unreal. They did it in less than four days. People have never seen anything like that. And it's an incredible, complex, top-of-the-line hospital. They did it so quickly. Everyone is trying to figure out how they did it, including me — and I was a good builder. But they did it very quickly, Mike. So we're very — we're very happy.

So I want to thank Army Corps of Engineers, FEMA — the incredible job they have done.

Now they're moving to other locations throughout the country where they already have people building hospitals. We're doing them in Louisiana and New Jersey — many, many other places. But these are incredible men and women, and they worked around the clock.

And the people of New York are very happy. Governor Cuomo expressed his thanks, which we appreciate. But these are — I mean, there's nobody could have done a job like that. Most people have never seen anything like it.

The deployment of rapid testing will vastly accelerate our ability to monitor, track, contain, and ultimately defeat the virus. We will defeat the virus. It will also allow us to test doctors, nurses, and other healthcare workers immediately and enable us to act quickly and aggressively to shut down the spread of the virus — so important — in critical facilities like hospitals and nursing homes. And we will ensure that we can give cities and states the best information to guide local decision makers and making.

I want to point out that the hydroxychloroquine is being administered to 1,100 patients — people in New York — along with the Z-Pak, which is azithromycin. And it's very early yet; it's only — it started two days ago. But we will see what happens.

I want to thank Stephen Hahn, who's a great doctor — left one of the best jobs in our country running an incredible Hospital in Texas. And he's the head of the FDA. And Stephen got approval for that so fast. Let's see how it works. It may, it may not. But we may have some incredible results. We're going to know soon. So it's tested — it's being tested on 1,100 people in New York.

The FDA is also allowing the emergency use of a blood-related therapy called convalescent plasma as an experimental treatment for seriously ill patients. This treatment involves taking blood plasma from patients who have already recovered from the virus. So they've recovered; they're strong. Something was good in them that worked. And so we take the plasma from those people that have recovered so well — meaning, their plasma is rich in antibodies against the virus — and transfusing it into six [six] patients — sick patients, very — very, very powerfully.

So, sick patients will be transfused with the blood taken to boost their immune system. We'll see what happens. And we're having some early results that are good, but we will see. And that's going, I think, very rapidly. Again, we got approvals in, really, very quick time.

We're also looking at an approval for the sterilization of masks. I kept saying to myself — I'd see some of the masks are very complex. We're delivering millions, by the way. Millions. But I kept saying, "Why aren't they able to use that mask a second, third, fourth time?"

And Mike DeWine, the great governor of Ohio, called me. They have a company that is in the final process of getting approval for the sterilization of masks, and in some cases, depending on the mask — some of these masks are very, very strong, very powerful, very strong material — they're able to sterilize the mask up to 20 times. So that's, I guess, like getting 20 masks. And so we worked on that. As soon as I heard from Mike today, I got involved, and the FDA is now involved. And we're trying to get a fast approval for the sterilization of masks. That would be a tremendous difference. That would be really helpful.

While much of the research has to be done — we have a lot of research left to do, obviously — this treatment on plasma has shown promising results in other countries. We're in communication with other countries, and very strong communications. And they're very reliant on us in just about all cases. We have the greatest people in the world. They're very, very anxious to find out how we're doing on our different things, whether it's a cure or

whether it's really anything having to do with getting people better. We have some interesting things will be announced, I think over the next few weeks, but we'll see what happens. They're being tested right now.

The vaccines are moving along very rapidly. The vaccines are an answer, but I'd like to see if we could do something therapeutically so that we could take care of the people that are already sick. And we're working on that at a level that people would be amazed. These are incredible people. They don't stop.

This method also has been used for more than a century — and that's the blood-related therapy — you know, more than a century to fight off infectious diseases. So it's not unusual. Our level of complexity has changed, but it's a concept that's been used for a long time, including during the Spanish Flu epidemic. And that was really a pandemic of proportions like, frankly, nobody has seen until what we're facing now. That was in 1918. You know what the result of that was; probably from 75 to 100 million people were killed.

And also, other viruses, like the one in this outbreak — this is a very tough one. This is a tough one because it spreads so quickly, like nothing we've seen. It spreads so easily, so quickly.

We're unleashing every tool in our nation's vast arsenal — economic, medal [sic] — medical. If you look, medical, and scientific, military. Homeland Security is working very, very hard with all of them in order to vanquish the virus.

As you know, every level of government — state, local, and federal — is working nonstop to obtain more personal protective equipment for frontline workers. We're delivering vast orders of this material. I'm going to ask a couple of the people here to join me that both make it and deliver it.

Joining us today are the leaders of America's largest distributors of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, including McKesson, Cardinal Health, Henry Schein, Owens & Minor, Medline, FedEx, and UPS. We just concluded a very productive meeting about ways to keep our supply chains and delivery systems moving at top speed.

And maybe I'd like to just ask for a couple of minutes for Mike Kaufmann to come up, and maybe Ed Pesicka. Mike is with Cardinal and Ed is Owen & Minor.

But I — and I appreciate. And if anybody else has anything, please come up. But if you could come up, Mike, for a second and, Ed, for a second. Just, if you could maybe say what you told me before when we had the meeting. Thank you.

MR. KAUFMANN: Thank you, Mr. President, and thanks for your leadership on this. Because of that leadership, we have really seen the government agencies working with industry like no time before. We have seen HHS, FEMA, the CDC work incredibly effectively with all of the distributors, and all of the distributors working together for the good of the people.

And all of us have been so focused on making sure that we take care of our customers because our customers are the ones that are taking care of the patients every day. And we need to do everything we can to make things good for them. And so it's been great to see how well all these government agencies have been coordinating together with us.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

MR. KAUFMANN: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Appreciate it. Please.

MR. PESICKA: Thank you, Mr. President. Let me first start by thanking the administration for all the support you have provided to the industry. And one of the things we did — we did hear the challenge. And starting in January, we've ramped up our production in the Americas, including our facility in North Carolina, where we are now manufacturing an additional 40 to 50 million masks per month to get into the U.S. healthcare system.

And we talked a little about this in the pre-meeting: One of the issues we're struggling with is the demand increase. You know, used an anecdotal example of one hospital in New York that traditionally uses roughly ten- to twenty thousand masks a week are now using two- to three hundred thousand masks a week. So you multiply that times the entire pop- — the entire U.S., let alone the same demand outside of the U.S. That's part of the issue we're running

into: Is even with a significant ramp-up in supply, you know, there's still that demand that is — that is much greater than that supply.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

MR.PESICKA: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: And I bring that up because when we discussed, back in a room — we were in a conference room — a very nice one, actually; it's called the Cabinet Room — that statement was made that they've been delivering for years, 10- to 20,000 masks. Okay, it's a New York hospital. Very — it's packed all the time. How do you go from 10 to 20, to 300,000? 10- to 20,000 masks to 300,000?

Even though this is different, something is going on, and you ought to look into it as reporters. Where are the masks going? Are they going out the back door? How do you go from 10,000 to 300,000? And we have that in a lot of different places. So, somebody should probably look into that, because I just don't see, from a practical standpoint, how that's possible to go from that to that. And we have that happening in numerous places — not to that extent; that was the highest number I've heard. That's the highest number you've seen, I would imagine, right?

But this man makes them and delivers them to a lot of hospitals. He knows the system better than anybody. And I think you were more surprised than I was when you saw that number. So thank you very much. I hope I didn't get any of your clients in trouble, but it could be that they are in trouble. So they have to look at that in New York.

FEMA is working with these companies to launch Project Airbridge to expedite the movement of critical supplies from other countries to the United States. The first flight arrived at JFK Airport, New York, this morning, filled with 80 tons of personal protective equipment, including 130,000 N95 respirators — those are the ones that we were talking about before — 1.8 million face masks and gowns, 10.3 million gloves, and many other things. Millions and millions of different items.

FEMA has scheduled 19 additional flights and is adding more daily. We hope to have about 50 flights. We're going to have — I think including the one that came in today, we're up at

51 flights with these massive planes from the different companies. That was so nice to be here today. Would you like to say something on behalf? Please, come up. Thank you.

MS. LANE: Thank you, Mr President, for the incredible leadership. I will share with you that UPS is really proud to be part of this effort. Vice President Pence and I had the opportunity to speak before, and the way we're going to win this war is with great logistics, and UPS is going to be part of that effort. We have a Big Brown army — 495,000 UPSers across the country that are ready to deliver.

We're bringing in the supplies from anywhere around the world as fast as we can so that they can serve the communities that need them most. We're proud to be partnering with the states as well, because we know that in partnership with those states, we can deliver what is needed everywhere.

So thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Great job you're doing.

Please. Thank you very much.

MR. TYLER: Well, thank you, Mr. President. I would certainly like to echo my colleagues' comments that the collaboration amongst many of the government agencies and the private market and the distributors represented here today has been incredible. It has been increasing and ramping up over the past weeks.

Today's first delivery of Operation Airbridge, I think, is the first evidence that it's working. The 51 flights you referenced we're excited about. We look to build upon that. So I would echo my thanks for your leadership, and certainly to the staffs, for the terrific partnership and the commitment to protect the people we think about most often, which are the people on the frontlines providing care.

And maybe just a quick word of thanks, on behalf of all the CEOs here, to our teams that continue to show up in warehouses across the country, in pharmacies across the country, and do their jobs to keep the supply chain going. The supply chain is working. It's resilient. Supply is a challenge, and we're tackling that.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Great job. Please.

MR. MILLS: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. President. And thanks to FEMA and HHS. I think great leadership, and it's really working well. The demand has skyrocketed, and we're doing a lot of things to bring in more masks, more — other protective apparel. We are involved in reprocessing masks, and we've already started at about 100,000 masks per day, and we hope to expand from there. So we're quite optimistic about it.

THE PRESIDENT: Great job. Yeah.

MR. MILLS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Fantastic job.

Anybody else, if you want? Yes, please. You're doing such a great job, we have to —

MR. CONNETT: Well, thanks.

THE PRESIDENT: — have everybody if they want.

MR. CONNETT: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. President. We appreciate the opportunity to work with your administration on a lot of collaborative fronts. Number one, we've all talked about PPE products; that's critical. And it's not just to the hospitals — that's a must — but it's really to all healthcare providers out there working on the frontline. So our commitment is there to get it to the hotspots and get it to the care providers that are taking care of those patients. It's absolutely key.

Second, we talked in there about buying in America and getting resources back here and manufacturing in America. That is critical. A lesson to be learned from where we are.

And lastly, we're proud that we introduced a test. We need to get some more tests out there in a rapid form. We're excited about that. We've worked with your administration very closely, and the FDA, and we're very grateful for that because it's a quick, rapid antibody test

that is needed as well. So we're really proud to work with your administration. All going well. Thanks so much.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you.

So thank you all very much and for the great job you're doing. It's really incredible, frankly. Many of the states are stocked up. Some of them don't admit it, but they have — we have sent just so much — so many things to them and — including ventilators.

You know, there's a question as to hoarding of ventilators. Some hospitals and independent hospitals — and some hospital chains, as we call them — they are holding ventilators; they don't want to let them up. We need them for certain areas where there's big problems. We can't hold them if they think there might be a problem weeks down the road.

So we've delivered a lot, and this group has been really fantastic. We want to thank you. And UPS and FedEx, in particular, you've gone absolutely out of your way, so we appreciate everything you've done and delivered.

The federal government continues to mobilize every resource to make sure our frontline doctors and nurses have the equipment needed to save American lives.

Yesterday, I visited Naval Station Norfolk as the USNS Comfort departed from New York three weeks ahead of schedule, fully loaded with 12 operating rooms, 1,000 hospital beds, and hundreds of the best doctors, nurses, and medical professionals anywhere in the United States Navy — anywhere, frankly, in the United States. It was an incredible thing to see. Mostly you saw that on television as it was leaving. It left literally three weeks early. It was under maintenance, and they got the maintenance done very quickly. They work round the clock as many of the people have. And it was a great sight.

Additionally, two of the country's largest health insurers, Humana and Cigna, are announcing that they will waive co-pays — which is a big deal for anybody that understands insurance; they don't waive co-pays too easily, but we've asked them to do it and they've done it — coinsurance and deductibles for the coronavirus treatments to help ease the financial burden on American families during this pandemic. So they're waiving co -pays, coinsurance, and

deductibles. Nobody has — I don't think anyone has heard of that one. Have you heard of that one before? I haven't heard. I want to thank them. Great companies.

Today I spoke with Wolfgang Puck. Wolfgang Puck is a great restaurateur, as you know, as is Jean-Georges and Thomas Keller and Daniel Boulud, and other leaders in the restaurant business, which has been probably one of the hardest-hit industries. I've directed my staff to use any and all authority available to give restaurants, bars, clubs incentives to stay open. You're going to lose all these restaurants and they're not going to make it back. They have to get going.

So what I'm doing is I'm going to tell Secretary Mnuchin and also our great Secretary of Labor, who you know very well, to immediately start looking into the restoring of the deductibility of meals and entertainment costs for corporations that set the restaurant business back a lot when it was done originally, and then done not so long ago.

And we're going to go to deductibility so that companies can send people to restaurants. I think it'll have a tremendous impact and maybe keep them open. I mean, don't forget, some are closing right now, despite the fact that they could be open in the not-too-distant future, and we expect that. But there are some that aren't going to be able to get open, and we want to make sure they do.

So we're going to look at the restoration — restoring the deductibility of meals and entertainment costs for corporations so that corporations can send people to restaurants and take a deduction on it like they did in the old days. That was when restaurants were doing really well.

The financial relief bill I signed on Friday provided historic relief for American workers and small businesses, and it includes \$350 billion in job restoration and retention. So if you look at job retention loans for small businesses, that's a big deal, with loan forgiveness available for businesses that continue paying the worker. So it's \$350 billion — job retention loans for small businesses with loan forgiveness available for businesses that continue paying workers. I mean, how about that?

Three hundred billion dollars in direct cash payments are being sent to every American citizen earning less than \$99,000 per year; \$3,400 for the typical family of four. So they'll be

getting a check for \$3,400 for the typical family of four.

Approximately \$250 billion in expanded unemployment benefits. Under this plan, the average worker who has lost his or her job will receive 100 percent of their salary for up to four full months. The bill provides for these unemployment checks to be delivered through the existing state unemployment systems, not us. State.

And I was opposed to this method because many of the states have very antiquated computer systems that are 45 years old, and they're not prepared to handle this kind of distribution, this kind of money coming in so quickly. They're not set up for that. And I didn't want to do it but our opponents wanted it, so we did it. And if they don't get their money fast, I'm going to ask that we convene the federal government — that we come back to Congress and we'll do something where we take care of it, because we can take care of it very easily and quickly — and I said that.

But a lot of these systems, they're so old and so antiquated at the state level that they're going to — they have the money, and they're going to get the money very quickly, but they're not going to be able to distribute it. So remember what I said, and we will, if we have to, call Congress back or find some other way of delivery of the money.

Throughout this great national struggle, the American people have embodied the unrivaled patriotism and willpower that has led America to conquer every challenge — every single one in our nation's history. More than 90 percent of Americans say they're staying home as much as possible, putting their lives, their careers, their educations, and their dreams on hold out of devotion to their fellow citizens and to their country. Social distancing: That's the way you win.

These shared sacrifices are pulling our nation together like never before. Family bonds are strengthening. Neighbors are looking after neighbors. It's incredible. I'm seeing, you're seeing, everybody is seeing what's happening. Communities are rallying for the cause, and all divisions are fading away.

The Americans of every background are uniting to help our nation in this hour of need. It's up to 151 countries. So when we say "our nation" — our nation and the world, when you think. Think of it: 151 countries. Somebody said to me today that wasn't in this particular

world — they didn't know that we had that many countries. A hundred and fifty-one countries. That's something.

And some are struggling at a level that nobody would have believed possible. If you look at Italy, if you look at — France is having big problems. Spain is having incredible problems. Something we did very well is, when we stopped the inflow from China at a very early level, that was a good thing to do, a great thing to do. We would have had thousands and thousands of more deaths. And we also stopped the inflow from Europe at a very early level. But those things were very important, especially the initial one, because we had never done anything like it, where we closed our borders to a country like that.

The modeling put together by Dr. Birx and Dr. Fauci and our other top healthcare ex- — I mean, we have — and these people are amazing — the healthcare experts who, in this country, are the best in the world. They demonstrate that the mitigation measures we are putting in place may significantly reduce the number of new infections and, ultimately, the number of fatalities.

I want the American people to know that your selfless, inspiring, and valiant efforts are saving countless lives. You're making the difference. The modeling estimates that the peak in death rate is likely to hit in two weeks. So, I'll say it again: The peak, the highest point of death rates — remember this — is likely to hit in two weeks. Nothing would be worse than declaring victory before the victory is won. That would be the greatest loss of all.

Therefore, the next two weeks, and during this period, it's very important that everyone strongly follow the guidelines. Have to follow the guidelines that our great Vice President holds up a lot. He's holding that up a lot. He believes in it so strongly. The better you do, the faster this whole nightmare will end.

Therefore, we will be extending our guidelines to April 30th to slow the spread. On Tuesday, we will be finalizing these plans and providing a summary of our findings, supporting data, and strategy to the American people. So we'll be having lots of meetings in between, but we'll be having a very important statement made on Tuesday — probably Tuesday evening — on all of the findings, all of the data, and the reasons we're doing things the way we're doing them.

We can expect that, by June 1st, we will be well on our way to recovery. We think, by June 1st, a lot of great things will be happening.

I want every citizen in our country to take heart and confidence in the fact that we have the best medical minds in the world tackling this disease. We have the best science, the best researchers, and the best talent anywhere working night and day to protect your family and loved ones and to overcome this pandemic.

With the grace of God, we are rising to the occasion. We are proving that no darkness can overshadow the eternal light of American courage. We will win. And when we do, we will rebound with astonishing force and speed. We will be stronger than ever, and we will have learned so much, where something like this can never hurt us to the extent it has — and the world — again.

In our present crisis, the strength of our people is our single most important asset, and together we will defeat this invisible curse — this is invisible enemy — and rise to incredible new heights.

So I just want to thank you all for being here. And we'll take some questions if you'd like.

Yeah, please. Kelly.

Q Mr. President, Dr. Fauci said that we likely be in excess of a million cases in the United States, and deaths could exceed 100,000. Do you accept that assessment and has that formed your thinking about extending these guidelines? And you also talked about New York. Were you suggesting there has been inappropriate use of masks, or improper conduct with supplies?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I want the people of New York to check — Governor Cuomo, Mayor de Blasio — that when a hospital that's getting 10,000 masks goes to 300,000 masks during the same period — and that's a rapid period — I would like them to check that. Because I hear stories like that all the time. You know, we're develop- — we're delivering millions and millions of different products and all we do is hear that, "Can you get some more?" But when you hear that — and I heard that from one of the great companies of the world at doing this

— it's a client. And they're going from — you heard it — 10,000, 20,000, tops, to 300,000. And that's a hospital that's always full.

So I think people should check that because there's something going on, whether — it's not — I don't think it's hoarding; I think it's maybe worse than hoarding. But check it out. Check it out.

Q (Inaudible.) (Off-mic.)

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. I don't know. I think that's for other people to figure out. But you don't go from numbers like that.

Now, other equipment likewise, because we're delivering a lot of ventilators, we're deve- — and we're building. By the way, we're building and buying, and we have a lot of ventilators that we're going to be sending out very soon. We also have, right now, in the stockpile, almost 10,000 ventilators that we have to hold in case of emergency.

We don't want them going out and then Louisiana has a tremendous problem, which we now know they do. You know, all of a sudden, it came very quickly. It came — I mean, Louisiana was doing so fantastically well. Then, all of a sudden, there was a big rash of cases.

So, we have to be prepared to move the ventilators. They're very important pieces of equipment. They're very expensive and they're very complex. They're very — it's like building a car. You know, these are expensive, complicated — very complicated pieces of equipment. So we now have 10,000.

And we inherited a system which was broken. Just like — I'll never forget the day when a general came and said, "Sir" — my first week in office — "we have no ammunition." That was in the military. We've now rebuilt our military stronger than it's ever been. And we have so much ammunition. You wouldn't believe it, how much ammunition we have.

But the same thing here. We had — we had a stockpile that was deficient. We had testing that was no good. We had a testing situation that just wasn't right. It was okay for very small cases, but it was obsolete and it was broken, and it was only good for a very small situation.

But what I'd like to do is I'd like to ask Dr. Fauci to come forward and discuss the number, because I think the number — I think the number is going to be a very different number than the numbers that you talked about.

Please, Doctor, you might talk about that.

DR. FAUCI: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. President. Yeah, the number I gave out is, you know, based on modeling. And I think it's entirely conceivable that, if we do not mitigate to the extent that we're trying to do, that you could reach that number.

Q One hundred thousand?

DR. FAUCI: Yeah. Yeah, yeah. It's possible. I mean, you could make a big soundbite about it, but the fact is it's possible.

What we're trying to do is not let that happen. So instead of concentrating on the upper and the lower, we're saying that we're trying to push it all the way down.

But the second part of your question was — yes, we feel that the mitigation that we're doing right now is having an effect. It's very difficult to quantitate it because you have two dynamic things going on at the same time: You have the virus going up, and you have the mitigation trying to push it down. But the decision to prolong — not prolong, but to extend this mitigation process until the end of April, I think, was a wise and prudent decision.

Dr. Birx and I spent a considerable amount of time going over all the data, why we felt this was a best choice of us, and the President accepted it.

So, in direct answer to your question: The idea that we may have these many cases played a role in our decision in trying to make sure that we don't do something prematurely and pull back when we should be pushing.

THE PRESIDENT: Deborah, please. Would you — can you explain the 2.2 million, if we did nothing?

DR. BIRX: Yeah.

THE PRESIDENT: Because a lot of people would like to know that.

DR. BIRX: So, thank you. You all know, we've all — you've all seen the models. You've seen the models from Imperial. You've seen the models from Columbia. We've reviewed 12 different models.

And then we went back to the drawing board over the last week or two, and worked from the ground up, utilizing actual reporting of cases. It's the way we built the HIV model, the TB model, the malaria model. And when we finished, the other group that was working in parallel — which we didn't know about — HIME [IHME] and Chris Murray ended up at the same numbers. So if you go on his website, you can see the concern that we had, with the gray — growing number of potential fatalities.

All of the flu models predicted anywhere between 1.6 and 2.2 million fatalities, if we didn't mitigate. I think you all knew those numbers. Some of them predicted half of the United States would get infected and have that level of mortality.

So we worked very hard together to really look at all of the impacts of the different mitigations that have been utilized around the world, and used that evidence base to really bring that data and that evidence to the President to consider for extending — which is not a simple situation when you ask people to stay home for another 30 days.

And so they have to know that we've really built this on scientific evidence and the potential to save, really, hundreds of thousands of American lives. And we know that's a huge sacrifice for everyone. We know it's a sacrifice for every mother and child and father who's also self-isolating.

There are people that have to go out to work, and we know the compromises that they're making. But it's all to protect not only Americans, but the healthcare providers — the healthcare providers that are on the frontlines. And you've seen them, and you've seen how difficult this has been.

And so, we're really working — there'll be a comprehensive piece presented on Tuesday that really talks about not only diagnosing individuals, but also increasing our surveillance now that we have more test kits so that we can really stop and contain new infections.

At the same time, we're really dedicating test kits still to the critical diagnosis so people can get the treatment that they want and so that we can ensure, when people come to the hospital, that they know that the nurses and the doctors and the equipment that they need will be there to serve them. Because together as Americans, we're going to bring down the number of infections so we don't have 2.2 million deaths or 1.6 million deaths, but really work very hard to keep this in as low as number as we possibly can.

THE PRESIDENT: I just want to reiterate, because a lot of people have been asking, "Well, what would have happened if we did nothing? Did nothing — we just rode it out." And I've been asking that question to Tony and Deborah, and they've been talking to me about it for a long time. Other people have been asking that question. And I think we got our most accurate study today, or certainly most comprehensive.

Think of the number: 2.2 — potentially 2.2 million people if we did nothing. If we didn't do the distancing, if we didn't do all of the things that we're doing. And when you hear those numbers, you start to realize that with the kind of work we went through last week, with the \$2.2 trillion, it no longer sounds like a lot, right?

So you're talking about — when I heard the number today — first time I've heard that number, because I've been asking the same question that some people have been asking — I felt even better about what we did last week with the \$2.2 trillion, because you're talking about a potential of up to 2.2 million. And some people said it could even be higher than that. So you're talking about 2.2 million deaths — 2.2 million people from this.

And so, if we can hold that down, as we're saying, to 100,000 — that's a horrible number — maybe even less, but to 100,000; so we have between 100- and 200,000 — we all, together, have done a very good job. But 2.2, up to 2.2 million deaths and maybe even beyond that. I'm feeling very good about what we did last week.

Q Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, please. Go ahead, please.

Q Mr. President, given that you're announcing that you're extending these guidelines, was floating Easter a mistake, do you think? And —

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THE PRESIDENT: No.

Q — does this — can you tell us why and then —

THE PRESIDENT: It was just an aspiration. We actually will be hitting, potentially — and this was with our meeting before — on Easter, we probably — they — well, that could be a peak. That could be a peak period. That could be the peak. Sadly to say, that could be the peak number of deaths before it starts coming down.

No, that was aspirational. We had a — an aspiration of Easter. But when you hear these kind of numbers and you hear the potential travesty, we don't want to do anything where — you know, we don't want to have a spike up. We don't want to do it soon, and then all of a sudden you go down — you're coming down and then you start going up again. Because we discussed that can happen, and we don't want that to happen. We've gone through too much.

So that was an aspirational number. I didn't say "Easter." I said, "It would be a great thing, if we could do it by Easter." And we know much more now that we knew two, three weeks ago. Easter should be the peak number, and it should start coming down, and hopefully very substantially from that point.

Q Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay? Thank you.

Please. OAN.

Q Jenn Pellegrino with OAN.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q Thank you, sir. Mr. President, your approval ratings have been the highest they've ever been, as well as the ratings on your handling of the virus. Yet, there are some networks that are saying they're debating whether or not to carry these briefings live. Do you think there's a link between the two?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't know. I know that — boy, that's a nice question. Thank you very much.

Yeah, I don't want high approval ratings for this. I wish we could have our old life back. We had the greatest economy that we've ever had, and we didn't have death. We didn't have this. We didn't have this horrible scourge, this plague — you can call it whatever you want. The virus. But we're working very hard. That's all I know.

You know, I see things — I see numbers. They don't matter to me. What matters to me is that we have a victory over this thing as soon as possible.

When you hear that 2.2 million people could have died if we didn't go through all of this, and now the number will be, you know, a much lower number. Hopefully, it's going to be the numbers that we're talking about.

But — so I appreciate it very much. But, you know, what I want is I want our life back again. I want our country back. I want the world back. I want the world to get rid of this.

This — again, 151 countries. And we're going to do it. We're going to have a great victory. We're going to have a great victory.

Go ahead, please.

Q You mentioned it, and I just want to make sure I was right. So, Humana and Cigna are going to waive, for all costs, for anybody that's got the coronavirus, they're going to take care of everything?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, that's what they said. I told you what they're going to take.

Q Right.

THE PRESIDENT: Co-pays in particular, that's a big deal. Insurance companies don't do that, and I appreciate it. Humana and Cigna, they should be getting a lot of credit for that.

Q Will there be other companies? Just those two? Or —

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know. Well, those two are getting a lot of credit right now for it. And they should, because it's something that — it's a lot of money they're waiving. And so we thank them.

Will there be other companies? I wouldn't be surprised. There's great —

Q Are you calling on them to do it, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: There's great spirit. I'll tell you what — yeah, I'd love to have them do it. Let them waive those co-pays. There's a great spirit in this country right now.

I mean, I know insurance companies better than anybody. They just don't do that. But now there's a spirit like I have not seen. I have never seen anything like it.

I mean, even the media is much more fair. I wouldn't say all of it, but that's okay. They should be fair because they should want this to end. This is — this is about death.

So I want to thank Cigna and Humana. Thank you.

Q Will the federal government be reimbursing those insurance companies, or is this something they really are just doing out of their pocketbooks?

THE PRESIDENT: They haven't asked for reimbursement, so I assume they're not. They said they're going to waive them. Waiving them doesn't mean we're going to waive them and get reimbursed. No.

Q Okay. And second question for you, sir. First of the month is three days away. I know these cash payments are coming, and Treasury Secretary Mnuchin said, today, in about three weeks they should get there. For people that are worried about paying rent — I know mortgages through HUD is taken care of — but I'm just curious about rent. What should people be doing for the first of the month?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they're going to be getting the money. I will tell you, I think landlords are going to take it easy. We may put out a statement on that. I think a lot of people that are owed money are going to take it easy. They don't, sort of, have a choice. But a lot of

concessions are made, just like the insurance companies. A lot of concessions are being made that wouldn't have even been thought of three weeks ago. Not even thought of.

So, a lot of really positive things are happening.

Please, behind you.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Yesterday, why did you publicly threaten a quarantine on New York, New Jersey, parts of Connecticut?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't do that at all. Read the statement. Read the statement. Read what I said. I said we're going to look into "possibly quarantine." I didn't say we're "going to quarantine." I looked at it as a possibility, because a lot of our professionals suggested quarantine. I said we're going to look at it. We then looked at it. You see?

Who are you with? Bloomberg, right? I can't imagine that.

Let me just tell you, I didn't threaten it. I don't go around threatening. What happened is, people — professionals, very good professionals — love the idea of doing that, because that's sort of the ultimate in distancing. You can't do — they didn't want New Yorkers, where they're having a problem, necessarily going down to Florida where they have less of a problem.

So the concept of quarantine was thrown out to me. Really, would love to do it — they would love to do it. And I thought it was too much to do, because the people are doing a great job with it. Also, it's very hard to enforce.

Okay, please.

Q But by speaking about it publicly — I mean, by speaking about it publicly and letting it know — be known that it's a consideration, do you think that you maybe frightened some Americans?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think we made people aware to stay in your houses and do good. Now we did an advisory. It's a strong advisor. The governors are running the advisory — the three governors: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut. And I think we did a great thing.

But all I did yesterday, as you know, and you can see it. You can read it. You can read. And you can see very simply that I said that, "We are looking into it." And then before the end of the evening, substantially, we decided to go with the advisory, which frankly, I liked better from the beginning.

Go ahead.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. I have two questions. The first is, you've said repeatedly that you think that some of the equipment that governors are requesting, they don't actually need. You said New York might need —

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't say that.

Q — might not need 30,000.

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't say that.

Q You said it on Sean Hannity's, Fox News.

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't say — come on. Come on.

Q You said that you might —

THE PRESIDENT: You know, why don't — why don't you people act — let me ask you: Why don't you act —

Q You said some states —

THE PRESIDENT: Why don't you act in a little more positive? It's always trying to "get you."

Q My question to you is —

THE PRESIDENT: "Get you. Get you." And you know what? That's why nobody trusts the media anymore. That's why people —

Q My question to you is: How is that going to impact —

THE PRESIDENT: Excuse me. You didn't hear me. That's why you used to work for the Times and now you work for somebody else. Look, let me tell you something: Be nice. Don't be threatening.

Q Mr. President, my question is —

THE PRESIDENT: Don't be threatening. Be nice.

Go ahead.

Q My question is: How is that going to impact how you fill these orders for ventilators or for masks? Your views that —

THE PRESIDENT: It's not going to impact.

Q They're — you're not going to — it's not going to impact you at all?

THE PRESIDENT: We're producing tremendous numbers of ventilators. We're doing a great job on it. Mike Pence, our Vice President, has headed up the task force, which has been incredible, the job they've done. We have everybody in the White House working on it. We have — everybody in the country is working on this in one way or the other.

The fact is, we've done a great job of delivering. You've seen the biggest people in the business — I mean, there's nobody even close to this group of people. We had a meeting at 3 o'clock. It lasted for a long time. It was a great meeting with the generals and with everybody else. And they have done a fantastic job.

I'm just saying this: If they're holding — let me give you one example. We sent thousands of generators to New York. They were put into a warehouse — a New York warehouse — that happened to be located, interestingly, in Edison, New Jersey. They were given to New York,

and we then went to other places, also giving thousands of ventilators. The people in New York never distributed the generators. We said, "Why didn't you distribute them?" Now, you have to understand, they have New York people working in those warehouses. I knew they had them. So we said, "Why didn't you distribute them?" I'm — I hope they've distributed them now. But maybe they didn't need them so badly.

But just so you know, we're all — you, me, everybody — we're all on the same team. You know, when — when journalists get up — and you're a journalist, a fine journalist —

Q I was quoting you directly from Sean Hannity

THE PRESIDENT: — when journalists get up and ask questions that are so threatening — we're all on the same team.

Q I was quoting you directly from your interview with Sean Hannity.

THE PRESIDENT: Take a look at my interview. What I want to do is, if there is something wrong, we have to get to the bottom of it. When I hear facemasks go from 10,000 to 300,000, and they constantly need more, and the biggest man in the business is, like, shocked — he knows all about the virus, by the way; he's not surprised by that. He knows all about it. He shouldn't be surprised. He should say, "Well, that's standard," because this is, really, a very tough disease. This is, really, a very tough virus to handle.

Okay. Please, go ahead.

Q Mr. President, my second question — Mr. President, my second question —

THE PRESIDENT: Go ahead.

Q My second question is —

THE PRESIDENT: That's — that's enough. Thank you very much.

Q But, Mr. President, my second question is —

THE PRESIDENT: Please. Please.

Q My second question is —

THE PRESIDENT: That's enough.

Q Mr. President —

THE PRESIDENT: That's enough. That's not fair to your other reporters. It's not fair. You had a long time, a long question.

It's — if we have time, I'll get back to you for your second question. Is that okay?

Q Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: All right. Thank you. I appreciate it.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. Just to follow up on previous questions, you said that the peak will hit in two weeks.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we don't know that, but we think the peak will hit.

Q You think it will hit in two weeks. Can —

THE PRESIDENT: Right, that is —

Q Sure.

THE PRESIDENT: Our two doctors here.

Q Can you just share with us your understanding of how bad it will be so the American people will be prepared for it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can. I think I'll ask Doctor and Doctor. Maybe you could both come up and give your opinion on that, because that's really —

Q And I have another question on Italy, please.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. Please.

DR. BIRX: Thank you. I mean, we have grave concerns when you look at the model. As I told you, look at the Chris Murray model, where he shows rapid escalation. And you can see it happening with the people we're losing every day throughout the — throughout America. And you can see it going up, just like cases. And we're starting to lose people at the same rate. And we have deep concerns about that.

And I think we're meeting, and we've had calls with the clinicians. And that has been extraordinarily helpful. I think you're watching the alerts.

And we have a different population than Italy or Spain. And so because of that, our doctors and our nurses are getting information back really quickly so that they can talk to each other about how to really combat this. We're seeing things here that weren't reported in other countries. And so, I really want to appreciate — I know doctors and nurses are going full out, but they're also taking the time in their two hours of sleep to write us about what could be happening — when you see the cardiovascular disease and others.

So in the model — and there's a — there's a large confidence interval, and so it's anywhere in the model between 80,000 and 160,000, maybe even potentially 200,000 people succumbing to this. That's with mitigation. In that model, they make full assumption that we continue doing exactly what we're doing, but even better, in every metro area with a level of intensity.

Because we're hoping that the models are not completely right; that we can do better than what the predictions are. But we're tracking it very closely, and I think there's people around the United States really helping us. Scientists across the country have really given freely of their time to really help us not only model this, but really assure that the American public knows how important it is that they stay doing this.

You know, you could see from the recent data — and I'll have Dr. Fauci talk — about young people that are being impacted here. We didn't see that the same way in Europe, but our population is about eight or nine years younger. And so we have to be attentive to all aspects of this — to children, to young people, to adults.

We know, still, the people with preexisting conditions and the elderly are at particularly high risk, but we don't want to lose any American. And so that's why I think the President came to the conclusion that, at a minimum, we have to continue what we've been doing, but even better. To every metro area out there, we have to do better. We have to ensure that we're protecting each other.

Tony, you want to —

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

DR. FAUCI: So, at the risk of offending my modeling colleagues: Models are good, but models often generate the kind of anxious question that you asked, is: "How bad could this possibly get?" And as I've said many, many times, a model is as good as the assumptions that you put into the model. And very often, many of these assumptions are based on a complexity of issues that aren't necessarily the same, as Dr. Birx said, from one country to the other.

So when you give a model, you have the worst extreme, you have the best extreme. Often, the worst extreme means that you don't do anything. You just, as we say, "Let it rip and let it go." If you go to the low end, that means you've actually mitigated, really, to the utmost.

So what I like to do — as a scientist, a physician, a public health official — is to not ignore models, but say look at the data as it's evolving and do everything you possibly can to mitigate that instead of getting overly anxious about the extremes of the model. Again, not to push them aside completely.

But the reason the President made the announcement today about going to the end of April is because we want to make sure that we don't prematurely think we're doing so great. We may be, but we want to push it to the extreme.

So, take that with you and maybe you'll be less anxious. Okay.

Q Mr. President, on behalf of the foreign pool, sir, you mentioned Italy —

THE PRESIDENT: Just — just to finish with —

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Q Sure.

THE PRESIDENT: So — so what both were saying, and what Dr. Fauci just brought up, we don't want to do well and then end a little bit early and have it start going up again, because that would be a disaster.

Go ahead, please.

Q You mentioned Italy. Italy is a close ally of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q They're facing catastrophic time.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q They have been receiving help from countries like Russia, China, even Cuba. Cuban doctors have been sent to Italy. Is the United States stepping in to —

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, we are.

Q — help a close ally like Italy?

THE PRESIDENT: In fact, I met last night with our people. We're sending them a lot of different things that we're not needing, because we're obviously in need of a lot also. And we're also helping them monetarily. We are helping Italy a lot. We're working very closely with Italy. And we're working closely with Spain too, which is really hit hard.

And we're — we're working with everybody. I spoke with Angela Merkel the other day; Germany is hit hard. Their mortality rate is different, I think, because they do more testing. But their mortality rate is much different. Italy's mortality rate is very high, so is Spain. But we're working very closely with them.

Yes, we had a big meeting on it last night.

Admiral Giroir, would you please come up and just talk a little bit about the tremendous success that's been made on testing from where we started? Thank you.

ADMIRAL GIROIR: Thank you, Mr. President. So, as of close of business yesterday, we have been able to perform in the United States over 894,000 tests. So, highly significantly increased every single day.

Those tests are performed at a number of places: in hospitals in your neighborhood; in the public health laboratories — the state public health laboratories, and in our territories; as well as the large reference laboratories that are members of the American Clinical Laboratory Association. They have done over 650,000 tests, including over 840,000 just yesterday. I met with all their CEOs yesterday. They're fully committed to increasing testing to meet the requests and the demands of the President and Vice President.

A couple words on the point-of-care test. Point of care means you stop, you get the result right there — that the President and the Vice President have talked about — by Abbott, approved in record time by Dr. Steve Hahn and the FDA. This is a point-of-care test, meaning that from the time to swab, to the time you get a positive result: five minutes, like the President said, and at most, 15 minutes for a negative result. So just think of it as a 15-minute test.

This is not an esoteric test. There are 18,000 of these little toaster-size machines all over the country, in doctors' offices and hospitals right now. And Abbott will be providing 50,000, or more, tests per day starting on April 2nd, with the first shipments out already. This complements other point-of-care testing like the Cepheid test that we announced about a week ago.

We also have moderate platforms. So it's not just about the number; it's the type. We have point of care. We have moderate platforms that are in hospitals and in larger clinics and academic medical centers. And then we have the very large tests. You've heard Ambassador Birx talk about the Roche tests and the Roche platforms that are in some of these big reference laboratories. So it's not just about the number, but it's about painting this very complex ecosystem so that everybody who needs a test can get a test.

On priorities, remember, we are still prioritizing those in most need — those who are in hospitals or in ICUs — because that test makes a difference to how they're being treated. Symptomatic first responders, healthcare workers, and as Administrator Verma will always say, those in long-term care facilities who are at high risk.

Two — one last point: I've learned more about nasal swabs than I ever thought I would want to learn in my entire life. But it was a very big thing that the FDA approved last week, and it will now be implemented this week. Instead of having a provider stick this all the way in the back of your nose — that's uncomfortable, but it also requires PPE changes every time it's done — the FDA approved, with lots of data supporting it, self-swab of your nose. So, literally, put a swab — a certain kind of swab — foam swab in your nose, put it in a plastic bag, give it in, and then drop it. This not only increases the speed, but it eliminates all those changes of PPE.

So we will be implementing that this week, which will increase speed but also save our precious resources as we build them up in the stockpile and out to hospitals.

Thank you, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Admiral, very much.

Q Mr. President —

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah, please go ahead.

Q Mr. President, you mentioned that the peak could come in two weeks. Can you ensure that everyone that needs a ventilator — every single patient that needs one will get one? Will it get there in time?

And my second question is: After invoking the Defense Production Act yesterday with GM, you said that there were a couple of problem children that may require using your authority again. What are those companies? And what aren't they meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't have to tell you because those companies have come into line. They're doing a great job. They're working very hard 24 hours, around the clock.

So I don't want to give their names now because they are — they've been great. They've come into line. And, by the way, General Motors is doing a fantastic job. I don't think we have to worry about General Motors now. They've really — they've really done a job.

And what the Admiral said also — I think we can add this, Admiral: The reason we show more cases than anybody else in the world is we're doing more testing than anybody else in the world. So we have more cases because we're doing far more testing than anybody in the world.

And remember, we started with a system that was broken. For many years, it was broken. And I'm not blaming the last administration. I'm saying other administrations. And our pipeline had very little in it. Just like we had no ammunition, we had very little medical; we had very little in our pipeline. Now we have ammunition — more than hopefully we'll ever need. And we also have a pipeline that's packed.

And now we have those 10,000 ventilators that we can use because you need some quickly. I mean, this goes quickly from place to place. I'd love to give them all out right now. But we need them quickly. I don't want to give them out and then we have to take them back and move them someplace else. So we're very much prepared.

Please.

Q Mr. President, states like Florida have reportedly had 100 percent of their request for supplies from the National Strategic Stockpile filled, but other states like Massachusetts have not. So how is that assessment being made? And why has Florida gotten its request fulfilled?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think you're going to find that most — almost all states — look, I was on the call yesterday with the governors, and they were happy with the job we're doing. And I'll tell you what: If you had a different administration, they would not have been happy. These are people that speak their mind. They were happy. It was falsely reported by a couple of people that, "Oh, gee, they weren't" — they were happy. They were thrilled.

Florida has been taken care of and Michigan has been taken care of — a very important state. To me, it's very important because I'm so proud of what we've done, bringing car

companies back into Michigan. And we're now dealing with the governor, and I think, Mike, I can say that a lot of good things are happening in Michigan. Massachusetts — we're dealing with the governor very strongly and we're trying to get things to Massachusetts as rapidly as possible.

Q But why has Florida received 100 percent of its request compared to some other states? Is there a reason?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Florida — look, they're very aggressive in trying to get things, and they're doing a very good job. But I think — I think I can say all of the governors are very committed. We're very committed. We're working together. And we're getting things out at a level that nobody has ever seen before. We can — you can speak to FedEx, you can speak to UPS. You can speak — they've never done anything like this, what they're doing right now. And nobody in the world has been able to match what these great companies have been able to do.

If we left that to government, it would have been a tough thing. We have mobilized private enterprise. We have mobilized the greatest companies in the world. And what's happening is incredible, and that includes Abbott, where Abbott comes out and, all of a sudden, out of nowhere comes up with this incredible test that simplifies everything and makes it so easy.

So I think you're going to find most states are very happy. I'm dealing with the Governor of Louisiana, John Bel Edwards. He's a Democrat — if that's what you're getting at. But I'm dealing with him very successfully. I think he's very happy. I think he's actually amazed at what he's been able to get. In fact, we were even forward thinking. I suggested we send additional ventilators and other things.

We're building a hospital in Louisiana, very importantly. We're building hospitals in New Jersey. Governor Murphy of New Jersey is a terrific guy and, frankly, he wants — you know, he's got a pretty hot spot right there, right next to New York. And we're doing hospitals. We're doing ventilators. We're getting a lot to Governor Murphy; that's New Jersey.

Q So may I ask —

THE PRESIDENT: Last night, I spoke to the governor of — last night, I spoke to the governor of Connecticut. We had a great talk with him. We are really doing a job.

Look, Gavin Newsom, the governor of California, he's been — he's been terrific. We sent him a boat way ahead of schedule — the ship — way ahead of schedule — a hospital ship, the Mercy, with 1,000 beds, operating rooms. And it's — it's been in L.A. for three days already.

So I think they're really happy. And when you think about it, in New York, we built 2,900 hospital rooms, beds. Nobody has ever seen it before. The governor has never seen anything like that before. This was done by federal government, not by state government. This was done by the federal government. They're opening it tomorrow.

I wanted to be there so badly but Secret Service and all of the people involved won't let me. They won't let me. I would love to be there, but they won't love me, for obvious reasons. But I would have loved to have been at the opening tomorrow of the hospital in New York, Javits Center — at Javits Center.

But we're very proud of the job we've done. We've mobilized and getting better and better every day. And the task force, headed by your Vice President, the job they've done. And they don't even sleep.

Okay, any other question?

Q Sir, may I just follow up on your letter to the governors that you sent? Since we were on the topic of governors. You sent a letter to governors, at the end of the week, saying that you guys are going to be developing criteria —

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q — to be able to classify counties —

THE PRESIDENT: Sure. Yeah.

Q — based on whether they were hotspots or what not. And I wanted to know if you have enough tests, currently, to be able to accurately rank those counties.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah. We're ranking counties and we're ranking states. And a lot of people put out false information because they don't know what they're talking about.

And we took over a dead, barren system. We took over a system that was obsolete. It was — it was good for a tiny, little sample of people. It was — and even that didn't work, because when CDC first looked at their test, the biggest problem they had is the test didn't work. That wasn't from us. That's been there a long time. Now we have the best tests in the world. And nobody has — now they're all calling: "Can we get the quick test?" We call it the "quick test," where, by the way, probably more accurate and it takes a few minutes. I mean, it's pretty amazing what we've done.

No, we're getting — we're getting along great with the governors.

Yeah, go ahead. Please.

Q Mr. President, sir. Sir —

THE PRESIDENT: No, go ahead. Please.

Q Thank you so much, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah, thank you.

Q I wanted to ask you more specifically about this strategy that you plan to unveil on Tuesday. What factors are you taking into consideration? What can the American people expect? And is it possible that these April 30th guidelines could be extended?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we hope not. But we think it's going to — you know, we have aspirational thoughts. We would have loved to have been a little bit sooner, but we have to do it right. We could have done it. We could have done it on Easter, but there was a good chance that if it's coming down or if it's still going up — maybe it's going to be coming down by then. But we just felt it was too soon.

We can't take a chance. You know, again, because of what we've done and because of the fact that we've stopped the flow from China so early — because the question is, from a lot of

my friends, "Why didn't we just wing it? Why didn't we just wing it?" And I kept asking, and we did models now. Finally, we got these models in. And you hear about the 2.2 million people would have died. I don't mean we would have had 2.2 million cases. These are 2.2 million people who would have died. 2.2 million people.

Look, we're going to have a meeting or speech or press conference or something on Tuesday. I thought what I'd — I was going to announce the end of April on Tuesday, but I said let's do it now because somewhere along the line it's going to leak. We might as well just do it now and get rid of all the leaks. This way it did it nice and clean.

But we have to really do a great job for another couple of weeks. And I think we're going to be in great shape. And we're going to be in a position, even with what we're trying to do with restaurants, with deductibility — we have to get these restaurants back in. We have to get our businesses open. We have to get the planes flying. We have to get everything going. We have to get even the cruise ships. I mean, we have to get those cruise ships moving along. We had the greatest economy in the history of the world, three weeks ago, and now we've said, "Please don't work anymore." We're actually paying people not to work. Nobody has ever heard that. That's not for us. People want to work.

But at the same time — and I'm so glad that Dr. Fauci and Dr. Birx gave us a number. And the number on the outside — and maybe it's not even on the outside; we don't know — is 2.2 million people would have died if we didn't do what we're doing. And now we're looking at numbers that are going to be much, much, much lower than that. And it makes everything we're doing feel much better to me.

Please, go ahead.

Q Thank you, sir. I do have a question for you, but I'd like to let my colleague, Yamiche, finish her second question, if that's all right.

THE PRESIDENT: That would be fine. Finish it. Go ahead.

Q Thanks, Jeremy.

THE PRESIDENT: I was going to call on you next. You know that.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. You've also said that, at one point, that you thought more people might die from the economic tragedies and the economic problems in America due to the coronavirus outbreak. What health officials are telling you that?

And, Dr. Fauci, could you speak to that — the idea that there might be mental health and suicide related to this? Would that outpace, at some point, the virus's impact on the society? Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I could ask Dr. Fauci to come up, but it's common sense. You're going to have massive depression, meaning mental depression. You're going to have depression in the economy also. But you're going to have mental depression for people. You're going to have large numbers of suicides. Take a look at what happens in a really horrible recession, or worse.

So you're going to have tremendous suicides, but you know what you're going to have more than anything else? Drug addiction. You will see drugs being used like nobody has ever used them before. And people are going to be dying all over the place from drug addiction, because you would have people that had a wonderful job at a restaurant, or even owned a restaurant.

I spoke to great people today that have done a great job. And one day, at the top of their business, they're celebrity chefs, they've got the most successful restaurants, and in one day they have nothing. They've gotten wiped out. One day, from our enemy: this invisible, horrible scourge.

So when you ask me that, it's — it's so easy to figure that. I mean, massive drug use, massive depression — mental depression, massive numbers of suicide. Anxiety causes, you know, disease, they say. A lot of people — you're going to have tremendous.

And hopefully we're not going to have that, because hopefully, by what we're doing, we get the best of both worlds. We don't have 2.2 million deaths. We have a number that's much less — much, much less. And at the same time, we get our country running again.

Please. Thank you very much.

Q Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: You were next. He was very nice in doing it, though, nevertheless. Go ahead.

Q Thank you, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Which is unusual for CNN.

Q Two quick questions. First of all, during this 30-day additional period, do you anticipate at all relaxing those restrictions by region during these additional 30 days, or no?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. It's a great question, actually. I don't think so. And I asked that the same. I said, "How about Nebraska? How about Idaho? How about Iowa?" And you know what? Those people are so great — the whole Midwest. They want to — I don't think they want to be in that position actually. And probably — I was given a pretty strong look by these two people. They said, "We don't like that idea." So, you know, we're relying on them. They're the best in their profession, and they didn't like the idea.

Q And secondly, sir, I want to ask you about some comment —

THE PRESIDENT: And we could do it, but I don't think it would be good.

Q Thank you, sir. I would also like to ask you about some comments you made on Friday. You were talking about governors of different states, and you said, "I want them to be appreciative." You also said, "If they don't treat you right, I don't call."

THE PRESIDENT: But I didn't say that. I didn't say that.

Q These are direct — direct quotes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: No, it's such a — excuse me. Ready? Ready? Ready? Take a look at what I said. I want them to be appreciative of me — okay? — and then you cut it off, because it's fake-news CNN.

Q (Inaudible) of you and of your administration. Absolutely.

THE PRESIDENT: Listen. Just, please, let me just finish. You just said it again, and you know the answer is a lie.

Q I could read you your full comments, sir, if that would be easier.

THE PRESIDENT: You know that your statement is a lie. Let me just say — look, your statement and your response and your answer is a lie, because here's the story. Are you ready? I said, "I want you to be appreciative of me," and then you go on, and then I go on, and you cut it off. But it says, because when you're not —

Q You said, "I want them to be appreciative. I don't want them to say things that aren't true. I want them to be appreciative. We've done a great job. And I'm not talking about me, I'm talking about Mike Pence, the task force. I'm talking about FEMA..." —

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Q — "...and the Army Corps of Engineers."

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

Q But then you went on to say, "If they don't treat you right, I don't call. He's a different type of person," you said —

THE PRESIDENT: I don't call.

Q — referring to the Vice President.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't call. No, I don't call the governor of Washington now.

Q But why in this time of —

THE PRESIDENT: But Mike Pence calls, and the head of FEMA calls. I don't stop them. Did I ever ask you to do anything negative, Mike, to Washington, the State of Washington?

Michigan — I love that state. That's one of my favorite places in the whole world — Michigan. And I'm so proud of what's happened with the auto industry; it's coming back to Michigan.

No, I don't have to call because I'm probably better off not, because we don't get — he's a failed presidential candidate. He's a nasty person. I don't like the governor of Washington. So you know who calls? I get Mike Pence to call. I get the head of FEMA to call. I get the Admiral to call.

But what you didn't say — see, you started it off and you talked about "I have to be appreciated," but then, when you read the rest, it said: Because if you don't appreciate, you're not respecting these incredible people — the two admirals. You're not appreciating FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers who built 2,900 beds in three and a half days, and you're not appreciating all of the work that's been done, and you're not appreciating these incredible people from private enterprise that are delivering things in numbers that nobody has ever seen.

See, and that's why people aren't watching CNN very much anymore. That's why they don't like it. That's why your ratings are no good, because you even — after knowing the truth for days now, you bring up the old lie.

Read the read — the rest of your question, the rest of your statement, you didn't put in. You have to put that in. And it said in there "FEMA," and it said in there "Army Corps of Engineers." Because when they disrespect me, they're disrespecting our government. And you know what? I don't mind if I'm disrespected, but they can't disrespect the Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA.

Okay. Please, go ahead.

Q Why is the lack of appreciation something that's important in the midst of (inaudible)?

THE PRESIDENT: I want them to appreciate the incredible job we're doing. We are doing a job the likes of which has never been done before. And there are a couple of people that know that, but for political reasons — let's say they're Democrats; they don't want to give this

administration credit, and that's okay. But I don't have to deal with them, but our Vice President does deal with them.

Please, go ahead.

Q Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: But that's why CNN is not trusted anymore. They are not trusted. They are fake news. Remember that.

Go ahead.

Q We're not fake news, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, you are.

Go ahead.

Q Thank you, Mr. President. I wanted to ask you about the extension of these CDC guidelines you've announced today —

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q — through the end of next month. And, of course, you know that there have been shelter-in-place orders that have been have been imposed by governors and mayors all throughout the country. And when you take that all into account, it sounds like — and it seems like you've acknowledged — that America, essentially, will be shut down for the next few weeks, maybe even the next two months; you mentioned June 1st as a date in which you'd like America to —

THE PRESIDENT: No, we think it's going to really start to open up. We think that that's going to be the bottom of the hill. That's where we're looking at — June 1st. Maybe even a little bit sooner than that.

So we have this hill. If we did nothing, the hill would have been up here. We did a lot. We did just about maximum. And we got lucky, because we stopped China from coming in, and then later on we stopped Europe from — we got lucky. We got very lucky.

The people that were coming in here, they went to Italy, they went to Spain, they went to other countries. We got lucky — and they got unlucky, to be honest with you. You look at what's going on in Italy and Spain, in particular.

So, no, I don't want that. June 1st — we think we can reach the bottom of that hill on June 1st. And that would be a great thing. And I have confidence in the two of — the two doctors. I think that that could be a day. It could even be sooner. Could be a little bit later; it could be sooner. But I think people would be very happy if we did a job and saved, potentially, millions of lives. I think people would be very happy with that date.

Q My question, sir — I actually asked —

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. Yes, please. Go ahead, please.

Q Sir, Mr. President, my question actually has to do with the 2.2-trillion-dollar relief bill —

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q — that you signed into law. In your view, do you think that another relief bill, another phase bill may be necessary? And are you prepared to support that, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I'm prepared to do whatever is necessary to, number one, save lives, and number two, bring our economy back strong just like it was before. I think our economy has a chance to be just as good and even better than it was before.

And remember, a lot of the money that you read about, that's all coming back. These are loans to great companies that got stopped from doing business. They'll be back very soon. So much of the money that we're talking about, that money is coming back, and we'll take warrants — meaning, we'll take pieces of the company for the taxpayers of our nation.

I expect that we'll make a lot of money with that money. We're going to make a lot of money, and that's okay. I don't even want to talk about making money, because what I want to talk about is two things: Number one is saving lives, and number two is bringing our economy back. Okay? But I think we're going to do very well. That whole money, a lot of it is coming back.

Please.

Q Mr. President, thank you. Earlier this afternoon, you tweeted that there are, on average, 8.5 million Americans tuned into these daily press briefings, yet there are some networks out there that are, you know — I apologize —

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah.

Q — concerned about taking these briefings.

THE PRESIDENT: No, I know exactly what you're saying. No, I've read that.

Q What do you say to these detractors?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I've read that CNN doesn't want to cover them. I've read that — except they can't help them because their ratings are so high. You know, if the ratings were low, they wouldn't be here. This man wouldn't be here. In 100 years, you could bet your life that he would never be here with CNN and all their cameras, if they're bad, because we help their ratings. We help — we lift up their ratings because their ratings are very low.

But for the most part, I haven't heard that. I will say, the Washington Post has a drive-on not to go to the President of the United States' news conference — because, frankly, so many people are watching. We're getting the word out. We're getting the accurate word out. And a lot of people are happy about it, and a lot of people aren't. But they should be happy.

When I have the General, when I have Seema, and when I have Tony, and when I have our — our incred- — these are, like, people that have become big stars, okay? But they've done a great job. But Deborah has done a fantastic — all of these people. They — they don't want to be stars. You know what they want? They want to win. They want to win the battle

against the vir- — they've been fighting this stuff their whole life, between Ebola and swine flu and — I don't know, I'm not sure I'd love your life, but that's what you like, right? That's what they do: They fight disease. And you know what? There's nobody that does it better.

But I think the American public — ultimately, they should be the decider. It's like if they don't want to watch, they shouldn't watch. And we shouldn't have bigger ratings than "The Bachelor" or, as the New York Times said, we have Monday Night Football-type ratings. Now, I didn't say that. I have no idea what they are, in a sense, but I know that the Times, they say it's all the news that's fit to print. I say it's all the news that's not fit to print because I think they are not honest people, but that's okay. But they can't help it.

But even they said that the ratings are like Monday Night Football ratings, and that these are like "Bachelor" finale — that's their end. When the big deal happened — I have no idea what happened because I'm too busy working on this. Someday you will tell me what happened.

So, no, I think it's terrible. When they don't want the President of the United States to have a voice, you're not talking about democracy any longer.

Please. Thank you very much.

Q Thanks, Mr. President. You've talked a lot about concerns about leaving the economy shut down for so long. Was there any dissent from your top economic advisors in your decision to leave the guidelines in place until the end of April?

THE PRESIDENT: No. No. And this is before we heard the 2.2 million people. I mean, we had a lot of people who were saying, "Maybe we shouldn't do anything. Just ride it." They say, "Ride it like a cowboy. Just ride it. Ride that sucker right through."

That's where the 2.2 million people come in, who would have died, maybe. But it would have been 1.6 to 2.2. And that's not acceptable. But there were a lot of people that said — I thought about it. I said, "Maybe we should ride it through." You know, you always hear about the flu. I talk about it all the time. We had a bad flu season. We're in the midst of a bad flu season. You know, we had a bad season last year as an example. A bad flu season. And you'll have 35-, 36-, 37,000 people die, sometimes more, sometimes less.

But this is different. And part of this is the unknown, and part of it also is the viciousness of it. I had a friend who went to a hospital the other day. He's a little older, and he's heavy, but he's tough person. And he went to the hospital, and a day later, he's in a coma. I call: "How's he doing?" "Sir, he's in a coma. He's unconscious." He's not doing well.

The speed and the viciousness, especially if it gets the right person, it's horrible. It's really horrible.

Please, go ahead.

Q Mr. President, this may be good for some of the advisors as well. We've heard some rumors that Louisiana is really going to get hit hard next because there's a possibility with Mardi Gras. Have you guys seen any data to back that up, of what happened a few weeks ago, and whether or not that's contributing to the spike in Louisiana?

THE PRESIDENT: Yeah. I don't think it's a rumor. I think it's a fact. Louisiana has been hit hard. And Louisiana, as an example, it started off with like nobody for so long. I spoke — when I spoke to the governor. But Deborah or Tony? Any — either of you, if you'd like to talk.

DR. BIRX: You know, I think you heard us talk, about a week ago, that we were very worried about the numbers and how they were increasing in Louisiana, how they were increasing in Cook County, how they were increasing in Dearborn and Detroit. And I think those are areas that we're still watching very carefully.

And like the President said, when people get this virus, some people do very poorly. And when certain metro areas get exposed to the virus, we see this really very rapid expansion of the virus. We think it may have been circulating there for, you know, a couple of weeks.

We don't like to — I don't like to look backwards; I only like to look forwards. And, really, we are putting all of our effort into ensuring that the people of New Orleans, the people of the Detroit region — frankly, the people of New York. I mean, some of the fastest-growing counties are not New York itself, New York City, when you look at a per hundred thousand; it's Rockland, it's Bergen.

So, I mean, these are — all of these places are people that have transited through cities, and that's why we really did want the travel advisory, just to really warn people to watch out for their own health, to really take their temperatures. And so it can go from 50, 100, 500 cases, and the next thing you know, it's 2,000, it's 4,000, it's 10,000. And because it then gets across all communities, people get very sick.

DR. FAUCI: You know, you made the comment about New Orleans. This can happen anywhere, and that's really one of the issues that we're concerned about and why we were so reluctant to pull back at a time when we need to put our foot on the gas, as opposed to on the brake.

And as Dr. Birx said, this is exactly what you see. There are a number of communities, cities, states, what have you, out there, in which they're trickling along like that. Don't get complacent about that because that's exactly the way the virus works. It goes like this, and then like this, and then it goes up like that. That's exactly what happened in New Orleans. That's what happened, in a terrible way, with New York. That's what we're trying to avoid in multiple locations throughout the country.

So we shouldn't take any solace when we see low levels in different states, different cities, different areas, because they're very vulnerable to an explosion.

Q And, Mr. President, last question from me, sir. I — just real quick. I asked the Vice President a week ago, and I think we talked about it last week as well. You took the test that first time. I remember that. And I think you took it last week, Mr. Vice President. Have you had a chance to take it again? Does it get easier the second time around? Does it — how are you feeling?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I haven't. I think I'm waiting for that little 45-minute test. I sort of like that. Or now it's down to five minutes, I understand. But, no, I haven't. But I think I'll — I think I will take it again, if it's appropriate. I don't feel there's any symptoms. I don't notice — have you noticed any sniffles? Nothing, right? So far, I haven't felt that way.

But, you know, there was a big, strong point made originally, and I think it still holds: Take the test if you need it, if you have the symptoms. If you don't, don't take it. That's put out by the professionals. So, you know, I don't have it. But I would — I would take it.

I just wanted to say one thing also about what Tony had mentioned. So I grew up in Queens, New York, and right next to a place called Elmhurst, Queens. And they have a hospital that's a very good hospital — Elmhurst Hospital. Right? I've known it. I've known where it is. I can tell you the color on the outside, the size of the windows. I mean, I know it very well, right? That was near my community where I lived.

And I've been watching that for the last week on television. Body bags all over in hallways. I've been watching them bring in trailer trucks — freezer trucks; they're freezer trucks — because they can't handle the bodies there's so many of them. This is in my — essentially, in my community in Queens — Queens, New York.

I've seen things that I've never seen before. I mean, I've seen them, but I've seen them on television in faraway lands. I've never seen them in our country. Elmhurst Hospital — unbelievable people. I mean, I — when I see the trucks pull up to take out bodies — and these are trucks that are as long as the Rose Garden. And they're pulling up to take out bodies, and you look inside and you see the black body bags. You say, "What's in there?" It's Elmhurst Hospital; must be supplies. It's not supplies. It's people. I've never seen anything like it.

So, we're doing — these people are doing a fantastic job. And somebody else who's doing a fantastic job is sitting here, who is the head of the task force. And I just maybe want to finish off because I'd like to ask Mike — what do you think about what we've done and where do you think we're going? And how do you feel also — and you've studied this so closely — how do you feel about the curve and the June 1st date? And that's a very — that's aspirational. But I think that's, really, modified aspirational, because I think we're going to hit it. And maybe we'll even beat it.

Okay, Mike? Please.

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mr. President. And let me just join you in thanking the American people for the efforts that the people of this nation have made over the past 15 days and that we know they will continue to make over the next 30.

You heard the President speak today about the modeling. And on Tuesday, he will share with the nation the full range of counsel, of the team that he assembled now months ago at the

White House Coronavirus Task Force, will lay out to the country what could have been, but what we're continuing to work to make a reality.

But in the meantime, every American — I think every American should have a grateful heart, first and foremost, to all the incredible healthcare workers that are on the front lines at places like Elmhurst and elsewhere every single day, as Dr. Birx said, getting just a few hours of sleep and going right back into work. I mean, they are the hands and feet of American compassion. And I want to say on behalf of your President, and on behalf of a grateful nation, that we're with you.

We're going to continue to work tirelessly with these outstanding leaders at FEMA to make sure that you have the protective equipment to be able to do your job safely and go home to your family. We're going to continue to work with these incredible distributors. Literally, the aircraft that landed at JFK this morning is the first of 51 aircraft that are going to be coming in from around the world, and it's all headed to support our healthcare workers and people that are on the frontlines.

But also, Mr. President, I want to say thank you to American businesses whose generosity is shining forth every day. The two insurance companies that you mentioned have waived co-pays and are providing full coronavirus coverage to Americans for the full treatment that people that are enduring this virus are experiencing.

But American businesses, like those so well represented here, are stepping up every day with what the President likes to call a "spirit," the likes of which we haven't seen for quite a while in this country. And it's truly inspiring.

I also want to join your words about this team that you've assembled — not only the healthcare team, the extraordinary team at FEMA and HHS, but all of our partners at the state and local level, the work that they're doing.

And, Mr. President, when you tapped me to do this five weeks ago, you said: I want a full partnership with our states. I want to — I want to make sure the federal government is there working — working with our governors and all the local health officials.

And to all of you who are managing your states, to all of you that are implementing those healthcare policies on the local level, you have our admiration and our commitment to continue to be with you.

I think what the President laid out today, while it is — I'm sure for many Americans that were hoping we would be with this sooner, there may be a modest sense of frustration and disappointment. But what I hear, speaking to these healthcare experts, is that there is light at the end of the tunnel. And that as the American people continue to put into practice the President's Coronavirus Guidelines for America — as each one of us continues to do our part — social distancing, avoiding groups of more than 10, using a drive-through at local restaurants, avoiding unnecessary travel — as every American continues to listen to your state and local leaders to heed that domestic travel advisory that the CDC issued on Saturday night, we're going to hasten the day that we get to the other side of this, as the President said.

And that we truly do believe that while there are challenges in the weeks ahead, there is hope that as every American continues to put these guidelines into practice, as every single one of us continues to do our part, that we'll get through this.

I mean, when the American people know the how tall the hill is, Mr. President, we've never failed to get over it and then some. And I think with your leadership, with this extraordinary team that you've assembled, with the great leadership that we have at the state and local levels, with the partnership with American businesses, and that can-do spirit of the American people, we'll get through this, and we'll get through this together.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Mike. Thank you very much, Mike. So I just want to end by saying that we're all in this together, all of us. I have never seen anything like it. The unity, the esprit de corps, the spirit — I've never seen anything like it. It's a beautiful thing to watch.

Unfortunately, the enemy is death. It's death. A lot of people are dying, so it's very unpleasant. It's a very unpleasant thing to go through. But the level of competence, the level of caring, the level of love, I — I just think it's brilliant, and it's possibly happening in other

countries. Possibly. I don't know. I can't speak to other countries, but I can speak to the United States of America.

And I've said it before and I'll say it again: I am very proud to be your President. Thank you very much. Thank you, everybody. Thank you.

END 7:13 P.M. EDT

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 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE OPERATING FORCES OF
 THE U.S. NAVY

1 Apr 2020

ECHELON

CHAIN OF COMMAND

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (00011) | |
| 2 | CONSTITUTION (U.S. SHIP OF STATE) (REPORTS TO CNO THROUGH THE DIRECTOR, NAVY STAFF) (01024) | |
| 2 | COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES EUROPE, COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES AFRICA (COMUSNAVEUR, COMUSNAVAF) (00061) | |
| | (COMUSNAVEUR, COMUSNAVAF DETACHMENT (DET) | |
| | MARITIME ASHORE SUPPORT TEAM (MAST) (47057) | |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. SIXTH FLEET (3818A) | |
| | (COMSIXTHFLT MCM DET ROTA) (40366) | |
| 4 | COMMANDER, TASK FORCE (CTF) 67 (30191) | |
| | (The Commander is dual hatted as Commander, Fleet Air Sigonella (UIC 67061) under COMNAVAIRLANT and COMUSFLTFORCOM.) | |
| 5 | TOC SIGONELLA (55354) | |
| 4 | CTF 68 (40366) | |
| 4 | CTF 69 (58744) | |
| 4 | CTF 63 (40365) | |
| 4 | CTF 64 (3245B) | |
| 4 | CTF 65 (Dual hat with CDS 60 under CFFC) (3479B) | |
| 2 | OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION FORCE (57023) | |
| 2 | NAVY RESERVE FORCE (00072) | |
| 3 | NAVY AIR FORCE RESERVE (00071) | |
| 4 | MARITIME SUPPORT WING (00082) | |
| 5 | PATROL SQUADRON (VP) 62 (09162) | |
| 5 | VP 69 (09989) | |
| 5 | HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT SQUADRON (HSC) 85 (09061) | |
| | (09061) | |
| 5 | HELICOPTER MARITIME STRIKE SQUADRON (HSM) 60 (3218A) | |
| 4 | FLEET LOGISTICS SUPPORT WING (FLTLOGSUPPWING) (53831) | |
| | (FLTLOGSUPPWING EXECUTIVE TRANSPORT DET (ETD) PACIFIC) (40425) | |
| | (FLTLOGSUPPWING ETD SIGONELLA) (40420) | |
| 5 | FLEET LOGISTICS SUPPORT SQUADRON (VR) 1 (42884) | |

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| 5 | VR 51 | (39501) |
| 5 | VR 53 | (55617) |
| 5 | VR 54 | (52895) |
| 5 | VR 55 | (53855) |
| 5 | VR 56 | (53856) |
| 5 | VR 57 | (53910) |
| 5 | VR 58 | (53911) |
| 5 | VR 59 | (53921) |
| 5 | VR 61 | (08988) |
| 5 | VR 62 | (09324) |
| 5 | VR 64 | (09172) |
| 4 | TACTICAL SUPPORT WING | (09393) |
| 5 | STRIKE FIGHTER SQUADRON (VFA) 204 | (09032) |
| 5 | ELECTRONIC ATTACK SQUADRON (VAQ) 209 | (53870) |
| 5 | FIGHTER SQUADRON COMPOSITE (VFC) 111 | (52923) |
| 5 | VFC 13 | (52995) |
| 5 | VFC 12 | (52994) |
| 3 | NAVY RESERVE FORCES COMMAND | (3447B) |
| 2 | COMMANDER U.S. NAVAL FORCES CENTRAL COMMAND | |
| | (COMUSNAVCENT) | (57007) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. FIFTH FLEET | (57045) |
| 4 | COMDESRON 50 | (45193) |
| 4 | COMLOGFORNAVCENT | (09346) |
| 4 | PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE WING 57/CTF 57 | (44468) |
| | (TACTICAL OPERATIONS CENTER BAHRAIN) | (55618) |
| 2 | COMMANDER, U.S. NAVAL FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND (COMNAVSO) | |
| | | (57061) |
| | (COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION COMALAPA EL SALVADOR) | (3146B) |
| | (COMNAVSO DET INTER-AMERICAN NAVAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK) | (32112) |
| 3 | COMDESRON 40 | (52811) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. FOURTH FLEET | (64041) |
| 2 | COMMANDER, NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND | |
| | (COMNAVSPECWARCOM) | (00074) |
| | (COMNAVSPECWARCOM DET ANNAPOLIS) | (39565) |
| 3 | COMNAVSPECWAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP DAM NECK | (47898) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION SQUADRON ONE | (40458) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION SQUADRON TWO | (40459) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND | |

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| 4 | EVALUATION SQUADRON THREE | (40460) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND | |
| | EVALUATION SQUADRON FOUR | (40461) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND | |
| | EVALUATION SQUADRON FIVE | (40298) |
| 4 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| | AND EVALUATION SQUADRON | (72301) |
| 3 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP (NAVSPECWARGRU) ONE | |
| | | (57100) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU ONE DET GUAM | (46987) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU ONE DET TRAINING (TRN) | (39589) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU ONE DET BAHRAIN-7-31-2021) | (39966) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM ONE | (55777) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM THREE | (44884) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM FIVE | (08971) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM SEVEN | (39591) |
| 4 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE UNIT (NAVSPECWARUNIT)THREE | |
| | (DISEST EFF 31 Jul 2021) | (39966) |
| 4 | NAVSPECWARGRU ONE LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT UNIT | |
| | (LOGSUPPU) | (39585) |
| 3 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP THREE | (55446) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU THREE DET TRN) | (34123) |
| 4 | NAVSPECWARGRU THREE LOGSUPPU | (55457) |
| 4 | SEAL DELIVERY VEHICLE (SDV) TEAM ONE | (08973) |
| 4 | SDV TEAM TWO | (08842) |
| 3 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP TWO | (0031A) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU TWO DET TRN) | (39590) |
| | (NAVSPECWARGRU TWO DET GERMANY) | (34122) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM TWO | (55778) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM FOUR | (08943) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM SIX | (53999) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM EIGHT | (46985) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM TEN | (39592) |
| 4 | NAVSPECWARGRU TWO LOGSUPPU | (39587) |
| 4 | NAVSPECWARUNIT TWO (DISEST EFF 31 Jul 2020) | (53991) |
| 3 | NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP FOUR | (52738) |
| 4 | SPECIAL BOAT (SPECBOAT) TEAM TWELVE | (42221) |
| 4 | SPECBOAT TEAM TWENTY | (44392) |
| | (SPECBOAT TEAM 20 DET CARIBBEAN) | (68975) |
| 4 | SPECBOAT TEAM TWENTY TWO | (32219) |
| 3 | NAVSPECWARGRU TEN | (58063) |
| 4 | SPECIAL RECONNAISSANCE TEAM | |
| | (SPECRECON TEAM) ONE | (48569) |
| 4 | SPECRECON TEAM TWO | (49660) |
| 3 | NAVSPECWARGRU ELEVEN | (39605) |
| 4 | SEAL TEAM SEVENTEEN | (39943) |

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| 4 | SEAL TEAM EIGHTEEN | (39944) |
| 2 | COMMANDER, NAVAL SEA SYSTEMS COMMAND ** | (00024) |
| 3 | USS GETTYSBURG (CG 64) | (21624) |
| 3 | USS CHOSIN (CG 65) | (21625) |
| 3 | USS VICKSBURG (CG 69) | (21684) |
| 3 | USS CAPE ST GEORGE (CG 71) | (21828) |
| 3 | USS ANZIO (CG 68) | (21658) |
| 3 | HUE CITY (CG 66) | (21656) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, NAVY REGIONAL MAINTENANCE ** CENTER | (58400) |
| 4 | COMMANDING OFFICER, MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER** | (50054) |
| 5 | DYNAMIC (AFDL-6) | (14806) |
| 2 | COMMANDER, U.S. FLEET CYBER COMMAND | (00055) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. TENTH FLEET | (3822A) |
| 2 | CHIEF, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY ** | (00018) |
| 3 | EXPEDITIONARY MEDICAL FACILITY (EXMEDFAC) DALLAS ONE | (84023) |
| 3 | EXMEDFAC GREAT LAKES ONE | (84022) |
| 3 | EXMEDFAC BETHESDA | (50480) |
| 3 | EXMEDFAC CAMP PENDLETON | (50481) |
| 2 | COMMANDER, U.S. FLEET FORCES COMMAND (COMUSFLTFORCOM) | (00060) |
| 3 | COMCARSTRKGRU FOUR | (09577) |
| 4 | EXPEDITIONARY WARFARE TRAINING GROUP ATLANTIC | (63021) |
| 4 | TACTICAL TRAINING GROUP ATLANTIC | (53989) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U. S. SECOND FLEET | (08961) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, CARRIER STRIKE GROUP (COMCARSTRKGRU) TWO | (09576)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU EIGHT | (53889)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU TEN | (55771)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU TWELVE | (0107A)# |
| 4 | COMMANDER EXPEDITIONARY STRIKE GROUP (COMEXSTRKGRU) TWO | (55333)# |
| #(CCSGs 2, 8, 10, 12 and ESG-2 are designated as Echelon 4 Commands with COMSECONDFLT as the operational Commander, Immediate Superior in Command, reporting senior and first Flag Officer." | | |
| 3 | COMMANDER, STANDING NAVY COMBAT ELEMENT | (08967) |

#(COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMMANDER, U.S.PACIFIC FLEET (COMPACFLT) established a support relationship between the COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU commander (supported commander) and the type commander (TYCOM) (supporting commander). TYCOMs provide administrative command (ADCON) support for units assigned operational command (OPCON) to a COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU. TYCOMs and COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU commanders work integrated solutions to achieve unit readiness to meet COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU mission requirements.)

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| 3 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MARITIME HOMELAND DEFENSE (MHLD) | |
| | COMMANDER, ATLANTIC AREA | (45550) |
| 4 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MHLD DISTRICT (DIST) ONE | (82241) |
| 4 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MHLD DIST FIVE | (82244) |
| 4 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MHLD DIST SEVEN | (82246) |
| 4 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MHLD DIST EIGHT | (82247) |
| 4 | COMUSFLTFORCOM MHLD DIST NINE | (82248) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, NAVAL AIR FORCE, ATLANTIC (AIRLANT) | (57012) |
| 4 | EISENHOWER (CVN 69) | (03369) |
| 4 | HARRY S TRUMAN (CVN 75) | (21853) |
| 4 | GEORGE H W BUSH (CVN 77) | (23170) |
| 4 | GERALD R FORD (CVN 78) | (23173) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, CARRIER AIR WING (COMCARAIRWING) ONE | (09732) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING THREE | (09731) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING SEVEN | (09736) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING EIGHT | (09748) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, STRIKE FIGHTER WING ATLANTIC (COMSTRKFIGHTWINGLANT) | (09103) |
| | (COMSTRKFIGHTWINGLANT DETACHMENT NAVAL AVIATION MAINTENANCE CENTER OF EXCELLENCE (NAMCE)) | (4779A) |
| 5 | STRIKE FIGHTER WEAPONS SCHOOL ATLANTIC | (47084) |
| 5 | VFA 11 | (09560) |
| 5 | VFA 31 | (09473) |
| 5 | VFA 32 | (09053) |
| 5 | VFA 34 | (09070) |
| 5 | VFA 37 | (09478) |
| 5 | VFA 81 | (09221) |
| 5 | VFA 83 | (09223) |
| 5 | VFA 87 | (63922) |
| 5 | VFA 103 | (09718) |
| 5 | VFA 105 | (65183) |

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| 5 | VFA 106 | (09679) |
| 6 | VFA 106 SQUADRON AUGMENT UNIT (SAU) | (47570) |
| 5 | VFA 131 | (63934) |
| 5 | VFA 143 | (09281) |
| 5 | VFA 211 | (09086) |
| 5 | VFA 213 | (09934) |
| 4 | PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE GROUP (PATRECONGRU) | (39555) |
| 5 | VP 30 | (09047) |
| 5 | PATRECON WING ONE ONE | (09461) |
| | (PATRECONWING ONE ONE DET FLEET SUPPORT UNIT FIVE) | (4354A) |
| 6 | FLEET SUPPORT UNIT ONE | (3248B) |
| 6 | MOBILE TOC (MTOC) THREE | (55620) |
| 6 | VP 5 | (09630) |
| 6 | VP 8 | (09661) |
| 6 | VP 10 | (09639) |
| 6 | VP 16 | (09229) |
| 6 | VP 26 | (09610) |
| 6 | VP 45 | (09665) |
| 6 | VPU 2 | (09244) |
| | (VPU 2 DET KANEOHE) | (3825A) |
| 6 | VUP 19 | (50470) |
| | (VUP 19 DET MUGU) | (50471) |
| | (VUP 19 LRE DET 5) | (50471) |
| | (VUP 19 LRE DET 7) | (50570) |
| 6 | MTOC ONE | (55619) |
| 6 | MTOC FIVE | (3695A) |
| 6 | MTOC SEVEN | (55637) |
| 6 | MTOC NINE | (55352) |
| 6 | MTOC ELEVEN | (55353) |
| 6 | TOC JACKSONVILLE | (35380) |
| 4 | HELICOPTER MARITIME STRIKE WING ATLANTIC (HELMARSTRKWINGLANT) | (55212) |
| 5 | HELICOPTER MARITIME STRIKE WEAPONS SCHOOL ATLANTIC | (32417) |
| 5 | HELICOPTER MARITIME STRIKE SQUADRON (HSM) 40 | (53912) |
| | (HSM 40 DET AIRLANT SEARCH AND RESCUS EVAL UNIT) | (48905) |
| 5 | HSM 72 | (55145) |
| 5 | HSM 74 | (55147) |
| 5 | HSM 46 | (55149) |
| 5 | HSM 48 | (55151) |
| 5 | HSM 70 | (09884) |

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| 4 | HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT WING ATLANTIC (HELSEACOMBATWINGLANT) | (44890) |
| 5 | HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT WEAPONS SCHOOL ATLANTIC | (48097) |
| 5 | HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT SQUADRON (HSC) 11 | (09954) |
| 5 | HSC 5 | (09488) |
| 5 | HSC 7 | (09988) |
| 5 | HSC 2 | (09212) |
| 5 | HSC 9 | (09163) |
| 5 | HSC 22 | (09846) |
| 5 | HSC 26 | (0381A) |
| 5 | HSC 28 | (55218) |
| 5 | HELICOPTER MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQUADRON (HM) 14 | (53827) |
| 5 | HM 15 | (55201) |
| 5 | HM 12 | (09206) |
| 4 | AIR TEST AND EVALUATION SQUADRON (VX) ONE | (55600) |
| 4 | COMFAIRSIG | (67061) |
| | (The Commander is dual hatted as CTF 67 (UIC 30191) under Commander, U. S. Sixth Fleet and COMUSNAVEUR/NAVAF.) | |
| | (COMFAIRSIG DET ASD) | (67022) |
| | (COMFAIRSIG DET AIMD) | (44330) |
| 4 | FLEET AREA CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE FACILITY (FACSFAC) JACKSONVILLE | (53895) |
| 4 | FACSFAC VIRGINIA CAPES OCEANA VA | (42239) |
| 4 | SURFACE NUCLEAR PROPULSION MOBILE TRAINING TEAM NORFOLK | (47301) |
| 4 | LANDING SIGNALS OFFICER SCHOOL | (68788) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, NAVAL SURFACE FORCE, ATLANTIC (CNSL) | (53825) |
| | (CNSL FORWARD DEPLOYED NAVAL FORCE TRAINING DET) | (54101) |
| 4 | LEYTE GULF (GUIDED MISSILE CRUISER) CG 55 | (21388) |
| 4 | SAN JACINTO CG 56 | (21389) |
| 4 | PHILIPPINE SEA CG 58 | (21429) |
| 4 | NORMANDY CG 60 | (21449) |
| 4 | MONTEREY CG 61 | (21450) |
| 4 | VELLA GULF CG 72 | (21829) |
| 4 | GETTYSBURG CG 64 | (21624) |
| 4 | LEWIS B PULLER ESB 3 | (70027) |
| 4 | WASP LHD 1 | (23168) |
| 4 | COMDESRON TWO | (39789) |
| 5 | WINSTON S CHURCHILL (GUIDED MISSILE DESTROYER) | |
| | DDG 81 | (21955) |
| 5 | MITSCHER DDG 57 | (21687) |
| 5 | NITZE DDG 94 | (23147) |

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|---|---|---------------|---------|
| 5 | MASON | DDG 87 | (22995) |
| 5 | GONZALEZ | DDG 66 | (21833) |
| 5 | BAINBRIDGE | DDG 96 | (23153) |
| 4 | COMNAVSURFRON ONE FOUR | | (55273) |
| 5 | LASSEN | DDG 82 | (21956) |
| 5 | THOMAS HUDNER | DDG 116 | (50137) |
| 5 | PAUL IGNATIUS | DDG 117 | (50186) |
| 5 | FARRAGUT | DDG 99 | (23150) |
| 5 | THE SULLIVANS | DDG 68 | (21942) |
| 5 | SHAMAL (PATROL CRAFT) | PC 13 | (22147) |
| 5 | ZEPHYR | PC 8 | (21929) |
| 5 | TORNADO | PC 14 | (23156) |
| 4 | COMDESRON TWO TWO | | (0131A) |
| 5 | MAHAN | DDG 72 | (21946) |
| 5 | COLE | DDG 67 | (21941) |
| 5 | LABOON | DDG 58 | (21820) |
| 4 | COMDESRON TWO SIX | | (0135A) |
| 5 | OSCAR AUSTIN | DDG 79 | (21953) |
| 5 | MCFAUL | DDG 74 | (21948) |
| 5 | STOUT | DDG 55 | (21685) |
| 5 | TRUXTUN | DDG 103 | (23165) |
| 5 | JAMES E WILLIAMS | DDG 95 | (23148) |
| 4 | COMDESRON TWO EIGHT | | (39791) |
| 5 | JASON DUNHAM | DDG 109 | (55685) |
| 5 | GRAVELY | DDG 107 | (23164) |
| 5 | BULKELEY | DDG 84 | (22992) |
| 5 | ARLEIGH BURKE | DDG 51 | (21487) |
| 5 | FORREST SHERMAN | DDG 98 | (23149) |
| 5 | FARRAGUT | DDG 99 | (23150) |
| 5 | RAMAGE | DDG 61 | (21823) |
| 5 | DELBERT D BLACK | DDG 119 | (50400) |
| 4 | COMDESRON SIX ZERO (Dual hat as CTF 65 under | | |
| | | NAVEUR/NAVAF) | (55699) |
| 5 | ROOSEVELT | DDG 80 | (21954) |
| 5 | DONALD COOK | DDG 75 | (21949) |
| 5 | ROSS | DDG 71 | (21945) |
| 5 | PORTER | DDG 78 | (21952) |
| 5 | CARNEY | DDG 64 | (21923) |
| | (To Mayport FL and SURFRON 14 EFF 30 Apr 2020) | | |
| 4 | MOUNT WHITNEY (AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP) | | |
| | | LCC 20 | (20001) |

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| 4 | NEW YORK (AMPHIBIOUS TRANSPORT DOCK) LPD 21 | (3013A) |
| 4 | MESA VERDE LPD 19 | (32421) |
| 4 | WASP (LANDING HELICOPTER DOCK) LHD 1 | (21560) |
| 4 | SAN ANTONIO LPD 17 | (07207) |
| 4 | KEARSARGE LHD 3 | (21700) |
| 4 | BATAAN LHD 5 | (21879) |
| 4 | IWO JIMA LHD 7 | (23027) |
| 4 | ARLINGTON LPD 24 | (23180) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON (COMPHIBRON) FOUR | (55336) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM (FLTSURGTEAM) 4 | (47421) |
| 5 | CARTER HALL (DOCK LANDING SHIP) LSD 50 | (21880) |
| 5 | GUNSTON HALL LSD 44 | (21422) |
| 5 | TORTUGA LSD 46 | (21562) |
| 4 | COMPHIBRON SIX | (55337) |
| 5 | FLEET SURGICAL TEAM 2 | (47419) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM 8 | (39846) |
| 5 | FORT MCHENRY LSD 43 | (21400) |
| 5 | WHIDBEY ISLAND LSD 41 | (21218) |
| 4 | COMPHIBRON EIGHT | (55338) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM 6 | (49342) |
| 5 | OAK HILL LSD 51 | (21958) |
| 4 | NAVAL BEACH GROUP 2 | (57067) |
| 5 | ASSAULT CRAFT UNIT (ACU) TWO | (53210) |
| 5 | ACU FOUR | (45472) |
| 5 | BEACH MASTSER UNIT (BMU) TWO | (53211) |
| 5 | AMPHIBIOUS CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (PHIBCB) TWO | (55105) |
| 4 | TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SQUADRON (TACRON) VTC 21 | (09807) |
| 4 | VTC 22 | (09812) |
| 4 | LITTORAL COMBAT SHIP SQUADRON (LCSRON) TWO | (41145) |
| 5 | SURFACE DIVISION TWO ONE | (36047) |
| 6 | MILWAUKEE LCS 5 | (20134) |
| 6 | DETROIT LCS 7 | (20136) |
| 6 | LITTLE ROCK LCS 9 | (20138) |
| 6 | SIOUX CITY LCS 11 | (20140) |
| 5 | MINE DIVISION TWO TWO | (4736A) |
| 6 | WICHITA LCS 13 | (20142) |
| 6 | BILLINGS LCS 15 | (20096) |
| 6 | INDIANAPOLIS LCS 17 | (20155) |

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| 6 | ST LOUIS | LCS 19 | (20157) |
| 5 | MINNEAPOLIS ST PAUL | LCS 21 | (20159) |
| 5 | COOPERSTOWN | LCS 23 | (20161) |
| 5 | (PCU MARINETTE | LCS 25) | (20169) |
| 5 | (PCU NANTUCKET | LCS 27) | (20171) |
| 5 | (PCU BELOIT | LCS 29) | (20173) |
| 5 | (PCU CLEVELAND | LCS 31) | (20260) |
| 4 | NAVSURFRON FIVE | | (40278) |
| 5 | SENTRY | MCM 3 | (21404) |
| 5 | DEVASTATOR | MCM 6 | (21427) |
| 5 | GLADIATOR | MCM 11 | (21454) |
| 5 | DEXTROUS | MCM 13 | (21901) |
| 5 | TEMPEST | PC 2 | (21931) |
| 5 | HURRICANE | PC 3 | (21932) |
| 5 | MONSOON | PC 4 | (21925) |
| 5 | TYPHOON | PC 5 | (21926) |
| 5 | SIROCCO | PC 6 | (21927) |
| 5 | SQUALL | PC 7 | (21928) |
| 5 | CHINOOK | PC 9 | (22143) |
| 5 | FIREBOLT | PC 10 | (22144) |
| 5 | WHIRLWIND | PC 11 | (22145) |
| 5 | THUNDERBOLT | PC 12 | (22146) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, AFLOAT TRAINING GROUP ATLANTIC (COMAFLOATRAGRULANT) | | (0022A) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU NORFOLK | | (30733) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU MAYPORT | | (30734) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, SUBMARINE FORCE, ATLANTIC (The Commander is also designated as Commander, Submarine Forces (COMSUBFOR), the Navy's lead for the Undersea Warfare Enterprise (UWE)) | | (57016) (69295) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, SUBMARINE GROUP TWO | | (0010A) |
| 5 | SUBLANT SHIPYARD REPRESENTATIVE (REP) NEWPORT NEWS VA | | (4318A) |
| 5 | SUBLANT SHIPYARD REP GROTON CT | | (48518) |
| 5 | SUBLANT SHIPYARD REP PORTSMOUTH NH | | (41906) |
| 5 | SUBLANT SHIPYARD REP PORTSMOUTH VA | | (44436) |
| 5 | NAVAL SUBMARINE SUPPORT CENTER (NAVSUBSUPPCEN) GROTON | | (31610) |
| 5 | REGIONAL SUPPORT GROUP (REGSUPPGRU) GROTON | | (40018) |
| 6 | NAVAL SUBMARINE SUPPORT FACILITY (NAVSUBSUPFAC) NEW LONDON ** | | (68316) |
| 6 | SUBMARINE TECHNICAL SUPPORT CENTER (SUBTECHSUPCEN) | | |

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| | | | (0034A) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 12 | | (55727) |
| 5 | TOLEDO (ATTACK SUBMARINE) | SSN 769 | (21807) |
| 5 | SAN JUAN | SSN 751 | (21312) |
| 5 | PROVIDENCE | SSN 719 | (21029) |
| 5 | NEW MEXICO | SSN 779 | (23183) |
| 5 | HARTFORD | SSN 768 | (21806) |
| 5 | CALIFORNIA | SSN 781 | (20079) |
| 5 | DELAWARE | SSN 791 | (27153) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 4 | | (55729) |
| 5 | MINNESOTA | SSN 783 | (20034) |
| 5 | NORTH DAKOTA | SSN 784 | (20037) |
| 5 | MONTPELIER | SSN 765 | (21762) |
| 5 | COLORADO | SSN 788 | (27150) |
| 5 | INDIANA | SSN 789 | (27151) |
| 5 | VIRGINIA | SSN 774 | (23013) |
| 5 | SOUTH DAKOTA | SSN 790 | (27152) |
| 5 | DELAWARE | SSN 791 | (27153) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 6 | | (55730) |
| 5 | ALBANY | SSN 753 | (21462) |
| 5 | NEWPORT NEWS | SSN 750 | (21411) |
| | | (To Groton, CT and CSR 4 EFF 1 SEP 2020) | |
| 5 | BOISE | SSN 764 | (21761) |
| 5 | HELENA | SSN 725 | (21367) |
| 5 | JOHN WARNER | SSN 785 | (20038) |
| 5 | WASHINGTON | SSN 787 | (20182) |
| 5 | SAN FRANCISCO | SSN 711 | (20887) |
| | | (Into MTS CONVERSION 15 Nov 2016) | |
| 5 | NEW HAMPSHIRE | SSN 778 | (23172) |
| 5 | PASADENA | SSN 752 | (21413) |
| 5 | NEW MEXICO | SSN 779 | (23183) |
| 5 | COMMANDER, ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE FORCES WESTERN ATLANTIC (COMASWFORWESTLANT) | | (31834) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE GROUP 8 | | (55782) |
| 5 | SUBGRU 8 REP NORTHWOOD UK | | (30751) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE GROUP 10 | | (55241) |
| 5 | SUBSUPPCEN KINGS BAY | | (61107) |
| 5 | TRIDENT REFIT FACILITY ** | | (44466) |
| 5 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 16 | | (55432) |
| 6 | FLORIDA (GUIDED MISSILE SUBMARINE) | | |
| | | SSGN 728 | (21038) |

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| 6 | GEORGIA | SSGN 729 | (21039) |
| 6 | WYOMING | SSBN 742 | (21846) |
| | (To Kings Bay, GA and SUBRON 20 1 Jun 2020) | | |
| 5 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 20 | | (63976) |
| 6 | TENNESSEE (FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE) | | |
| | | SSBN 734 | (21044) |
| 6 | ALASKA | SSBN 732 | (21042) |
| 6 | WEST VIRGINIA | SSBN 736 | (21365) |
| 6 | MARYLAND | SSBN 738 | (21460) |
| 6 | RHODE ISLAND | SSBN 740 | (21682) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND | | (4582A) |
| 4 | NAVY EXPEDITIONARY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND (NAVEXINTCOM) | | (33800) |
| | (NAVEXINTCOM DET DAM NECK) | | (40623) |
| 4 | NAVAL EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT FORCES EURAF | | (4974A) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, COASTAL RIVERINE GROUP (CORIVGRU) TWO | | (4365A) |
| | (CORIVGRU TWO DET CSS) | | (55889) |
| | (CORIVGRU TWO DET BAHRAIN) | | (3521B) |
| 5 | CORIV SQUADRON (CORIVRON) TWO | | (3371B) |
| 6 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMPANY ALPHA | | (36080) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 1 | | (36087) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 2 | | (36088) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 3 | | (36089) |
| 6 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMPANY BRAVO | | (36081) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 1 | | (36090) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 2 | | (36091) |
| 7 | CORIVRON TWO MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 3 | | (36092) |
| 5 | CORIVRON FOUR | | (30671) |
| 6 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMPANY ALPHA | | (36082) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 1 | | (36093) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 2 | | (36094) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP ALPHA BOAT CREW 3 | | (36095) |
| 6 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMPANY BRAVO | | (36083) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 1 | | (36096) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 2 | | (36097) |
| 7 | CORIVRON FOUR MK VI COMP BRAVO BOAT CREW 3 | | (36098) |
| 5 | CORIVRON EIGHT | | (30665) |
| 5 | CORIVRON TEN | | (30667) |
| 4 | NAVAL CONSTRUCTION GROUP (NCG) TWO | | (55460) |
| 5 | UNDER WATER CONSTRUCTION TEAM (UCT) ONE | | (30121) |
| 5 | NAVY MOBILE CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (NMCB) 1 | | (55101) |
| | (NMCB ONE DET TWO) | | (66687) |

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| 5 | NMCB 11 | (4608A) |
| 5 | NMCB 133 | (55451) |
| 5 | CONSTRUCTION BATTALION MAINTENANCE UNIT (CBMU) 202 | (55643) |
| | (CBMU 202 DET JACKSONVILLE) | (66671) |
| 5 | SEVENTH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION REGIMENT (NCR) | (81387) |
| 6 | NMCB 27 | (08867) |
| 6 | NMCB 14 | (08913) |
| 5 | TWO TWO NCR | (55614) |
| | (COMMANDER TWO TWO NCR DET EUROPE) | (41908) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, NAVY EXPEDITIONARY LOGISTICS SUPPORT GROUP (COMNAVELSG) | (81464) |
| 5 | FIRST NAVY EXPEDITIONARY LOGISTICS REGIMENT (NAVEXPLOGREG) | (66895) |
| 6 | NAVY CARGO HANDLING BATTALION (NAVCARGOBN) ONE | (55132) |
| 5 | SECOND NAVEXPLOGREG | (82215) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN TEN | (40378) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN EIGHT | (81203) |
| 5 | FOURTH NAVEXPLOGREG | (49423) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN ELEVEN | (82216) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN THIRTEEN | (82218) |
| 5 | FIFTH NAVEXPLOGREG | (42716) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN FIVE | (81125) |
| 6 | NAVCARGOBN FOURTEEN | (82219) |
| 4 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) GROUP 2 | (55322) |
| 5 | EOD TECHNICAL UNIT 2 | (43505) |
| 5 | MOBILE DIVING AND SALVAGE UNIT (MOBDIVSALU) TWO | (42838) |
| 5 | EOD MOBILE UNIT (MU) 2 | (43504) |
| | (EODMU 2 DET CRANE) | (30702) |
| | (EODMU 2 DET NORFOLK) | (45682) |
| | (EODMU 2 DET YORKTOWN) | (30720) |
| 5 | EODMU 6 | (55238) |
| | (EODMU 6 DET KINGS BAY) | (42970) |
| | (EODMU 6 DET MAYPORT) | (42038) |
| | (EODMU 6 DET PANAMA CITY) | (30712) |
| 5 | EODMU 8 | (55568) |
| | (EODMU 8 DET ROTA) | (30715) |
| 5 | EODMU 12 | (43973) |
| | (EODMU 12 DET DAHLGREN) | (30703) |
| | (EODMU 12 DET EARLE) | (30704) |
| | (EODMU 12 DET NEWPORT) | (30713) |
| 5 | EOD EXPEDITIONARY SUPPORT UNIT (ESU) 2 | (4068A) |

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| 4 | NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT FORCES CENTRAL BAHRAIN | (49715) |
| 3 | NAVY MUNITIONS COMMAND ATLANTIC (NMCLANT) | (47616) |
| | (NMCLANT DET OCEANA) | (31279) |
| | (NMCLANT DET KEY WEST) | (61167) |
| | (NMCLANT DET YORKTOWN) | (00109) |
| | (NMCLANT DET JACKSONVILLE) | (61166) |
| | (NMCLANT DET EARLE) | (60478) |
| | (NMCLANT DET MAYPORT) | (61045) |
| | (NMCLANT DET FORT WORTH) | (61163) |
| | (NMCLANT DET NEW ORLEANS) | (61164) |
| | (NMCLANT DET SIGONELLA) | (50200) |
| | (NMCLANT DET ROTA) | (50201) |
| | (NMCLANT DET SOUDA BAY) | (50202) |
| | (NMCLANT DET BAHRAIN) | (50203) |
| | (NMCLANT DET PATUXENT RIVER) | (61168) |
| 4 | NMCLANT UNIT CHARLESTON | (00193) |
| 4 | NMCLANT UNIT NORFOLK | (30300) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND (COMSC) (NAVY WORKING CAPITAL FUND (NWCF), NORFOLK, VA | (00033) |
| | (MSC DET U S MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY) | (50191) |
| | (MSC DET PACIFIC) | (45786) |
| 4 | COMFORT MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY (MTF) REDUCED OPERATING STATUS (ROS) | (52451) |
| 4 | MERCY MTF ROS | (52450) |
| 4 | COMMANDER MARITIME PRE-POSITIONING SHIP SQUADRON (COMPSRON) TWO | (45702) |
| 4 | COMPSRON THREE | (46404) |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS COMMAND SHIP (LCC) 20 USS MOUNT WHITNEY (HYBRID CREW) | CIVMAR(23754) |
| 4 | MSC TAGOS PROJECT OFFICE | (46077) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 205 USNS JOHN LEWIS | (21667) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 206 USNS HARVEY MILK | (21021) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 207 USNS EARL WARREN | (21012) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 208 USNS ROBERT KENNEDY | (29995) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 209 USNS LUCY STONE | (29996) |
| 5 | PCU T-AO 210 USNS SOJOURNER TRUTH | (2999C) |
| 4 | COMSC LANT NORFOLK | (62385) |
| | (MSC LANT DET EARLE) | (4381A) |

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| 5 | MSC REP PORT CANAVERAL | (0308A) |
| 5 | MSC REP CHARLESTON | (68779) |
| 5 | MSC REP SOUTHPORT | (30817) |
| 5 | MSC REP BEAUMONT | (62527) |
| 5 | MSCLANT OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ELEMENT (OPSUPE) | (41083) |
| 5 | HIGH SPEED TRANSPORT (HST) 2 FORMER HI SUPERFERRY ALAKAI (PRE-DELIVERY (PREDEL)) | (24047) |
| 5 | EXPEDITIONARY FAST TRANSPORT (T-EPF) 1 USNS SPEARHEAD | (29784) |
| 5 | T-EPF 10 USNS BURLINGTON | (29793) |
| 5 | T-EPF 12 (PREDEL) USNS NEWPORT | (29795) |
| 5 | EXPEDITIONARY SEA BASE (ESB) 4 USNS HERSHEL W WILLIAMS CIVMAR | (24305) |
| 5 | CONTAINER SHIP (T-AK) 3005 UNITED STATES NAVAL SHIP (USNS) SGT MATEJ KOCAK | (21547) |
| 5 | T-AK 3006 USNS PFC EUGENE A OBREGON | (21513) |
| 5 | T-AK 3007 USNS MAJ STEPHEN W PLESS | (21631) |
| 5 | T-AK 3015 USNS 1 ST LT HARRY L MARTIN | (23005) |
| 5 | T-AK 3016 USNS LCPL ROY M WHEAT | (23068) |
| 5 | DRY CARGO/AMMUNITION (T-AKE) 5 USNS ROBERT E PEARY | (23195) |
| 5 | T-AKE 12 USNS WILLIAM MCLEAN | (29001) |
| 5 | T-AKE 13 USNS MEDGAR EVERS | (29002) |
| 5 | FLEET REPLENISHMENT OILER (T-AO) 188 USNS JOSHUA HUMPHREYS | (21419) |
| 5 | T-AO 189 USNS JOHN LENTHALL | (21377) |
| 5 | T-AO 195 USNS LEROY GRUMMAN | (21525) |
| 5 | T-AO 196 USNS KANAWHA | (21581) |
| 5 | T-AO 198 USNS BIG HORN | (21621) |
| 5 | T-AO 201 USNS PATUXENT | (21857) |
| 5 | T-AO 203 USNS LARAMIE | (21870) |
| 5 | FAST COMBAT SUPPORT (T-AOE) 6 USNS SUPPLY | (21839) |
| 5 | T-AOE 8 USNS ARCTIC | (21907) |
| 5 | FLEET OCEAN TUG (T-ATF) 172 USNS APACHE | (21091) |
| 5 | HOSPITAL SHIP (T-AH) 20 USNS COMFORT | (21637) |
| 5 | OCEANOGRAPHIC SURVEY SHIP (T-AGS) 60 USNS PATHFINDER | (21904) |
| 5 | T-AGS 66 USNS MAURY | (10544) |
| 5 | T-AGS 45 USNS WATERS | (21903) |
| 5 | SUBMARINE AND SPECIAL WARFARE SUPPORT (SSV) MOTOR VESSEL (MV) DOLORES CHOUET | (40878) |

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| 5 | MV WESTWIND | (24014) |
| 5 | MV BLACK POWDER | (24015) |
| 5 | T-AKR 295 USNS SHUGHART | (22241) |
| 5 | T-AKR 296 USNS GORDON | (22242) |
| 5 | T-AKR 297 USNS YANO | (22243) |
| 5 | T-AKR 298 USNS GILLILAND | (22244) |
| 5 | T-AKR 303 USNS MENDONCA | (22249) |
| 5 | T-AKR 305 USNS BRITTIN | (22251) |
| 5 | T-AKR 310 USNS WATSON | (22256) |
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| 4 | COMSC EUROPE AFRICA (EURAF) NAPLES | (62537) |
| 5 | MSC SHIP SUPPORT UNIT (SSU) NAPLES | (40444) |
| 5 | T-EPF 5 USNS TRENTON | (29788) |
| 5 | T-EPF 7 USNS CARSON CITY | (29790) |
| 5 | T-EPF 8 USNS YUMA | (29791) |
| | | |
| 4 | COMSC CENTRAL COMMAND (CENT) BAHRAIN | (68953) |
| 5 | MSC SSU BAHRAIN | (40448) |
| 5 | T-AKE 3 USNS ALAN SHEPARD | (23193) |
| 5 | T-ATF 168 USNS CATAWBA | (21015) |
| 5 | T-AGS 64 USNS BRUCE C HEEZEN | (23131) |
| 5 | T-EPF 2 USNS CHOCTAW COUNTY | (29785) |
| | | |
| 4 | COMSC PAC SAN DIEGO | (62386) |
| 5 | MSC SSU SAN DIEGO | (40443) |
| 5 | MSC REP PEARL HARBOR | (62402) |
| 5 | MSC REPRESENTATIVE PUGET SOUND | (62384) |
| 5 | EXPEDITIONARY TRANSFER DOCK (ESD) 2 USNS JOHN GLENN | (41037) |
| 5 | T-AKE 7 USNS CARL BRASHEAR | (23197) |
| 5 | T-AKE 8 USNS WALLY SCHIRRA | (23198) |
| 5 | T-AKE 9 USNS MATTHEW PERRY | (23199) |
| 5 | T-AKE 10 USNS CHARLES DREW | (23602) |
| 5 | T-AKR 300 USNS BOB HOPE | (22246) |
| 5 | T-AKR 301 USNS FISHER | (22247) |
| 5 | T-AKR 306 USNS BENAVIDEZ | (22252) |
| 5 | T-AO 187 USNS HENRY J KAISER | (21307) |
| 5 | T-AO 200 USNS GUADALUPE | (21856) |
| 5 | T-AO 202 USNS YUKON | (21869) |
| 5 | T-ATF 171 USNS SIOUX | (21090) |
| 5 | T-AH 19 USNS MERCY | (21636) |
| 5 | SSV MV C-COMMANDO | (23379) |
| 5 | MV ARROWHEAD | (24013) |
| 5 | MV EAGLEVIEW | (24016) |
| 5 | MV SPECIAL WARFARE SUPPORT (HOS) DOMINATOR | (24102) |
| 5 | MV MALAMA | (32205) |
| 5 | SPECIAL MISSION TEST (SBX-1) | (24133) |

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| 5 | T-EPF 9 USNS CITY OF BISMARCK | (29792) |
| 5 | T-ARS 51 USNS GRASP | (21467) |
| 4 | COMSC FAR EAST SINGAPORE | (62461) |
| 5 | MSC OFFICE KOREA WCF | (0319A) |
| 5 | MSCO OKINAWA WCF | (0318A) |
| 5 | MSC SSU JAPAN | (40447) |
| 5 | MSC SSU GUAM | (40446) |
| 5 | MSC SSU SINGAPORE | (40445) |
| 5 | ESD 1 USNS MONTFORD POINT | (41036) |
| 5 | T-ARS 51 USNS SALVOR | (21468) |
| 5 | T-AKE 1 USNS LEWIS AND CLARK | (23191) |
| 5 | T-AKE 2 USNS SACAGAWEA | (23192) |
| 5 | T-AKE 4 USNS RICHARD E BYRD | (23194) |
| 5 | T-AKE 6 USNS AMELIA EARHART | (23196) |
| 5 | T-AKE 11 USNS WASHINGTON CHAMBERS | (23726) |
| 5 | T-AKE 14 USNS CESAR CHAVEZ | (29003) |
| 5 | T-AO 193 USNS WALTER S DIEHL | (21579) |
| 5 | T-AO 194 USNS JOHN ERICSSON | (21524) |
| 5 | T-AO 197 USNS PECOS | (21582) |
| 5 | T-AO 199 USNS TIPPECANOE | (21622) |
| 5 | T-AO 204 USNS RAPPAHANNOCK | (21871) |
| 5 | CABLE LAYING/REPAIR SHIP (T-ARC) 7 USNS ZEUS | (21323) |
| 5 | OCEAN SURVEILLANCE SHIP (T-AGOS) 19 USNS VICTORIOUS | (21814) |
| 5 | T-AGOS 20 USNS ABLE | (21866) |
| 5 | T-AGOS 21 USNS EFFECTIVE | (21867) |
| 5 | T-AGOS 22 USNS LOYAL | (21868) |
| 5 | T-AGOS 23 USNS IMPECCABLE | (21906) |
| 5 | T-AGS 62 USNS BOWDITCH | (22154) |
| 5 | T-AGS 63 USNS HENSON | (22266) |
| 5 | T-AGS 65 USNS MARY SEARS | (23167) |
| 5 | MISSILE RANGE INSTRUMENTATION SHIP (T-AGM) | |
| | 24 USNS INVINCIBLE | (21306) |
| 5 | T-AGM 25 USNS HOWARD O LORENZEN | (10546) |
| 5 | SSV MV C-CHAMPION | (23896) |
| 5 | T-AK 3008 USNS 2 ND LT JOHN P BOBO | (21629) |
| 5 | T-AK 3009 USNS PFC DEWAYNE T WILLIAMS | (21630) |
| 5 | T-AK 3010 USNS 1 ST LT BALDOMERO LOPEZ | (21512) |
| 5 | T-AK 3011 USNS 1 ST LT JACK LUMMUS | (21633) |
| 5 | T-AK 3012 USNS SGT WILLIAM R BUTTON | (21663) |
| 5 | T-AK 3017 USNS GYSGT FRED W STOCKHAM | (23069) |
| 5 | T-AK 4396 MV MAJ BERNARD F FISHER | (23276) |
| 5 | T-AK 4543 MV LTC JOHN U D PAGE | (23423) |
| 5 | T-AK 4544 MV SSG EDWARD A CARTER JR | (23424) |
| 5 | T-AK 5362 MV CAPT DAVID I LYON | (24242) |
| 5 | LARGE, MEDIUM-SPEED ROLL ON/ROLL OFF (T-AKR) 302 | |

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| | USNS SEAY | (22248) |
| 5 | T-AKR 304 USNS PILILAAU | (22250) |
| 5 | T-AKR 311 USNS SISLER | (22257) |
| 5 | T-AKR 312 USNS DAHL | (22258) |
| 5 | T-AKR 313 USNS RED CLOUD | (22259) |
| 5 | T-AKR 314 USNS CHARLTON | (22260) |
| 5 | T-AKR 315 USNS WATKINS | (22261) |
| 5 | T-AKR 316 USNS POMEROY | (22262) |
| 5 | T-AKR 317 USNS SODERMAN | (22263) |
| 5 | OFF SHORE PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | |
| | (T-AG) 5001 VADM K R WHEELER | (23881) |
| 5 | HIGH SPEED VESSEL (HSV) 4676 WESTPAC EXPRESS | (23556) |
| 5 | HST 1 USNS GUAM | (24046) |
| 5 | T-EPF 3 USNS MILLINOCKET | (29786) |
| 5 | T-EPF 4 USNS FALL RIVER | (29787) |
| 5 | T-EPF 6 USNS BRUNSWICK | (29789) |
| 5 | T-AS 40 USS FRANK CABLE (HYBRID CREW) | (23950) |
| 5 | T-AS 39 USS EMORY S LAND (HYBRID CREW) | (23914) |
| | | |
| 2 | COMMANDER, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET (COMPACFLT) | (00070) |
| | (COMPACFLT DET INTEL READINESS CELL) | (30478) |
| | (JOINT MOBILE ASHORE SUPPORT TEAM PAC) | (43670) |
| | (CPF MHL D DET COMPACAREA) | (45549) |
| | (CPF MHL D DET ALASKA) | (48398) |
| | (CPF MHL D DET EAST ASIA) | (33415) |
| | (CPF MHL D DET PACNORWEST) | (33429) |
| | (AFLOAT PLANNING SYSTEM PACIFIC) | (39493) |
| | (COMPACFLT DET HICKAM) | (40525, 32197) |
| | | |
| 3 | NAVAL AIR FORCE, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET | (57025) |
| | (The Commander is also designated as <u>Commander</u> , <u>Naval Air Forces</u> (COMNAVAIRFOR), a "dual hat", who serves as the Navy's lead for the Naval Aviation Enterprise (NAE). | (69294) |
| | | |
| 4 | COMBINED SERVICES SUPPORT SCHOOLS PACIFIC | |
| | (SVCSUPPSCOLSPAC) | (31527) |
| 4 | FACSFAC SAN DIEGO | (09528) |
| | (FACSFAC DET SCORE) | (3325A) |
| 5 | FACSFAC PEARL HARBOR | (43583) |
| | | |
| 4 | VX 9 | (55646) |
| | (VX 9 DET POINT MUGU) | (09830) |
| | (VX 9 DET EDWARDS) | (58601) |
| | | |
| 4 | 33FW NAVY F35 EGLIN AFB FL | (0952A) |

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|---|---|----------|---------|
| 4 | NIMITZ | (CVN 68) | (03368) |
| 4 | VINSON | (CVN 70) | (20993) |
| 4 | THEODORE ROOSEVELT | (CVN 71) | (21247) |
| 4 | ABRAHAM LINCOLN | (CVN 72) | (21297) |
| 4 | GEORGE WASHINGTON | (CVN 73) | (21412) |
| 4 | JOHN C STENNIS | (CVN 74) | (21847) |
| 4 | RONALD REAGAN | (CVN 76) | (22178) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING TWO | | (09742) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING FIVE | | (09733) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING NINE | | (09738) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING ELEVEN | | (09734) |
| 4 | COMCARAIRWING SEVENTEEN | | (09745) |
| 4 | HELICOPTER SEA COMBAT WING PACIFIC | | |
| | (HELSEACOMBATWINGPAC) | | (55635) |
| | (HELSEACOMBATWINGPAC VTUAV MAINTENANCE DET) | | (53510) |
| 5 | HELSEACOMBATWEPSCOLPAC | | (3166A) |
| 5 | HSC 3 FLEET REPLACEMENT SQUADRON (FRS) | | (09822) |
| | (HSC 3 DET SCORE) | | (09569) |
| 5 | HSC 4 | | (09164) |
| 5 | HSC 6 | | (09950) |
| 5 | HSC 8 | | (09951) |
| 5 | HSC 12 | | (09372) |
| 5 | HSC 14 | | (09209) |
| 5 | HSC 21 | | (42300) |
| 5 | HSC 23 | | (09848) |
| 5 | HSC 25 | | (52961) |
| 4 | HELICOPTER MARITIME STRIKE WING PACIFIC | | (55630) |
| 5 | HELMARSTRIKEWEPSCOLPAC | | (3168A) |
| 5 | HSM 35 | | (52876) |
| 5 | HSM 37 | | (53815) |
| 5 | HSM 41 (FRS) | | (55138) |
| 5 | HSM 49 | | (55152) |
| 5 | HSM 51 | | (48550) |
| | (HSM 51 DET 11) | | (31778) |
| 5 | HSM 71 | | (09855) |
| 5 | HSM 73 | | (55146) |
| 5 | HSM 75 | | (53915) |
| 5 | HSM 77 | | (55150) |
| 5 | HSM 78 | | (09886) |
| 5 | HSM 79 | | (57820) |
| 4 | NAVAL AVIATION TRAINING SUPPORT GROUP NEW RIVER | | (36084) |

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| 4 | AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL AND LOGISTICS WING (ACCLOGWING) | (55634) |
| | (ACCLOGWING DET NORFOLK) | (09052) |
| | (UCLASS FIT POINT MUGU) | (58250) |
| | (AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL AND LOGISTICS WEAPONS SCHOOL PACIFIC) POINT MUGU | (3231A) |
| | (AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL AND LOGISTICS WEAPONS SCHOOL ATLANTIC) NORFOLK | (3123B) |
| | (UNCLASS FIT) | (58250) |
| 5 | FLEET LOGISTICS SUPPORT SQUADRON (VRC) 40 | (09303) |
| 5 | VRC 30 | (09607) |
| | VRC 30 DET 5 | (39491) |
| 5 | AIRBORNE COMMAND AND CONTROL SQUADRON (VAW) 113 | (09459) |
| 5 | VAW 115 | (09463) |
| 5 | VAW 116 | (09465) |
| 5 | VAW 117 | (09985) |
| 5 | VAW 120 (FRS) | (09527) |
| 5 | VAW 121 | (09467) |
| 5 | VAW 123 | (09477) |
| 5 | VAW 124 | (09526) |
| 5 | VAW 125 | (09922) |
| 5 | VAW 126 | (09963) |
| 4 | FLEET LOGISTICS MULTI-MISSION WING (VRMWING) | (5000A) |
| | (VRMWING VMTT DET 204) | (33455) |
| 5 | FLEET LOGISTICS MULTI-MISSION SQUADRON (VRM) 30 | (36122) |
| 5 | VRM 50 (FRS) | (4991D) |
| 4 | STRIKE FIGHTER WING PACIFIC | (09520) |
| | (STRKFIGHTWINGPAC DET NAMCE LEMOORE CA) | (50447) |
| | (STRKFIGHTWINGPAC MAINTENANCE UNIT EL CENTRO) | (55257) |
| 5 | STRIKE FIGHTER WEAPONS SCHOOL PACIFIC | (35185) |
| 5 | VFA 2 | (09113) |
| 5 | VFA 14 | (09084) |
| 5 | VFA 22 | (09561) |
| 5 | VFA 25 | (09637) |
| 5 | VFA 27 | (65185) |
| 5 | VFA 41 | (09774) |
| 5 | VFA 86 | (09943) |
| 5 | VFA 94 | (09295) |
| 5 | VFA 97 | (63923) |
| 5 | VFA 102 | (09717) |

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| 5 | VFA 113 | (09092) |
| 5 | VFA 115 | (09604) |
| 5 | VFA 122 (FRS) | (09355) |
| 5 | VFA 136 | (55141) |
| 5 | VFA 137 | (55142) |
| 5 | VFA 146 | (09063) |
| 5 | VFA 151 | (09558) |
| 5 | VFA 154 | (09678) |
| 5 | VFA 192 | (09076) |
| 5 | VFA 195 | (09706) |
| 4 | JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER WING (JSFWING) | (36203) |
| 5 | VFA 125 | (09485) |
| 5 | VFA 147 | (63925) |
| 4 | ELECTRONIC ATTACK WING PACIFIC | (55627) |
| 5 | ELECTRONIC ATTACK WEAPONS SCHOOL | (47445) |
| 5 | VAQ 129 (FRS) | (09995) |
| 5 | VAQ 130 | (09289) |
| 5 | VAQ 131 | (09364) |
| 5 | VAQ 132 | (09615) |
| 5 | VAQ 133 | (09969) |
| 5 | VAQ 134 | (09970) |
| 5 | VAQ 135 | (09971) |
| 5 | VAQ 136 | (09973) |
| 5 | VAQ 137 | (09996) |
| 5 | VAQ 138 | (09199) |
| 5 | VAQ 139 | (09200) |
| 5 | VAQ 140 | (53806) |
| 5 | VAQ 141 | (53807) |
| 5 | VAQ 142 | (55140) |
| 4 | PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE GROUP PACIFIC (The Command is assigned as a "dual hat" for COMMANDER, PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE GROUP (39555), who serves as lead to coordinate Title 10 programs for all Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Forces, and reports under COMNAVAIRLANT.) | (09517) |
| 5 | PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE WING 10 (COMPATRECONWING TEN DET FSU) | (55165) (4353A) |
| | (MTOC TWO) | (48765) |
| | (MTOC FOUR) | (31625) |
| | (MTOC SIX) | (49136) |
| | (MTOC EIGHT) | (55700) |
| | (MTOC TEN) | (55701) |

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| | (MTOC TWELVE) | (55702) |
| 6 | TOC WHIDBEY ISLAND | (45521) |
| 6 | TOC KANEOHE | (46029) |
| 6 | VP 1 | (09618) |
| 6 | VP 4 | (09623) |
| 6 | VP 40 | (09674) |
| 6 | VP 46 | (09632) |
| 6 | VP 47 | (09600) |
| 6 | VP 9 | (09644) |
| 6 | VPU 2 | (09244) |
| 6 | FLEET AIR RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON (VQ) 1 | (09930) |
| 4 | STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS WING (STRATCOMMWING) | |
| | ONE | (55575) |
| 5 | TAKE CHARGE AND MOVE OUT (TACAMO) WEAPONS SCHOOL | (60030) |
| 5 | VQ 3 | (55154) |
| | (VQ 3 DET TRAVIS) | (47294) |
| | (VQ 3 DET OFFUTT) | (55677) |
| 5 | VQ 4 | (42065) |
| | (VQ 4 DET PATUXENT) | (49403) |
| 5 | VQ 7 (FRS) | (47372) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, FLEET AIR WESTERN PACIFIC (COMFAIRWESTPAC) | (09356) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD MISAWA) | (44331) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD ATSUGI) | (44323) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD IWAKUNI) | (49340) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD BAHRAIN) | (44337) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD GUAM) | (50185) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AIMD KADENA) | (3977A) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC AVIATION SUPPLY DETACHMENT (ASD)) BAHRAIN) | (3556A) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC ASD MISAWA) | (3557A) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC ASD GUAM) | (50527) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC ASD ATSUGI) | (51212) |
| | (COMFAIRWESTPAC ASD IWAKUNI) | (51211) |
| | (COMFIARWESTPAC ASD KADENA) | (51213) |
| 5 | NAVAL AIR WEAPONS MAINTENANCE UNIT ONE | (52821) |
| 3 | NAVAL SURFACE FORCE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET | (53824) |
| | (The Commander is also designated as <u>COMMANDER,</u> <u>NAVAL SURFACE FORCES (COMNAVSURFOR)</u> under UIC 69293, a "dual hat", who serves as the Navy's lead for the Surface Warfare Enterprise (SWE) | (69293) |

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| 4 | SOMERSET | LPD 25 | (23181) |
| 4 | LAKE ERIE | CG 70 | (21827) |
| 4 | BUNKER HILL | CG 52 | (21345) |
| 4 | MOBILE BAY | CG 53 | (21346) |
| 4 | LAKE CHAMPLAIN | CG 57 | (21428) |
| 4 | PRINCETON | CG 59 | (21447) |
| 4 | COWPENS | CG 63 | (21623) |
| 4 | BONHOMME RICHARD | LHD 6 | (22202) |
| 4 | JOHN P MURTHA | LPD 26 | (23182) |
| 4 | PORTLAND | LPD 27 | (3277A) |
| 4 | TRIPOLI | LHA 7 | (27501) |
| 4 | MIGUEL KEITH | ESB 5 | (70026) |
| | (HULL HUBBED AT SAIPAN, MARIANAS) | | |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON 7 | | (55298) |
| | (Establish EFF 1 July 2020) | | |
| 4 | SURFACE DEVELOPMENT SQUADRON ONE | | (55770) |
| 5 | ZUMWALT | DDG 1000 | (20121) |
| 5 | MICHAEL MONSOOR | DDG 1001 | (23189) |
| 5 | (LYNDON JOHNSON | DDG 1002) | (41163)(PCU) |
| 4 | NAVAL SURFACE GROUP WESTPAC | | (36139) |
| 5 | ANTIETAM | CG 54 | (21387) |
| 5 | CHANCELLORSVILLE | CG 62 | (21451) |
| 5 | SHILOH | CG 67 | (21657) |
| 5 | CURTIS WILBUR | DDG 54 | (21640) |
| 5 | JOHN S MCCAIN | DDG 56 | (21686) |
| 5 | MCCAMPBELL | DDG 85 | (22993) |
| 5 | MUSTIN | DDG 89 | (22997) |
| 5 | BENFOLD | DDG 65 | (21940) |
| 5 | BARRY | DDG 52 | (21660) |
| 5 | MILIUS | DDG 69 | (21943) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 1 | | (0172A) |
| 5 | OKANE | DDG 77 | (21951) |
| 5 | DEWEY | DDG 105 | (23162) |
| 5 | MICHAEL MURPHY | DDG 112 | (55688) |
| 5 | FITZGERALD | DDG 62 | (21824) |
| 5 | HIGGINS | DDG 76 | (21950) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 7/MARITIME STAFF ELEMENT | | (0116A) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 9 | | (0118A) |
| 5 | SHOUP | DDG 86 | (22994) |
| 5 | HOWARD | DDG 83 | (22999) |
| 6 | CHAFEE | DDG 90 | (23155) |

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| 6 | RALPH JOHNSON | DDG 114 | (50125) |
| 5 | STERETT | DDG 104 | (23166) |
| 5 | HALSEY | DDG 97 | (23154) |
| 5 | SAMPSON | DDG 102 | (23161) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 15 | | (0124A) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 21 | | (0130A) |
| 5 | DECATUR | DDG 73 | (21947) |
| 5 | STOCKDALE | DDG 106 | (23163) |
| 5 | CHUNG-HOON | DDG 93 | (23146) |
| 5 | STETHEM | DDG 63 | (21825) |
| 5 | SPRUANCE | DDG 111 | (55687) |
| 5 | GRIDLEY | DDG 101 | (23151) |
| 4 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 23 | | (0132A) |
| 5 | PREBLE | DDG 88 | (22996) |
| 5 | RUSSELL | DDG 59 | (21821) |
| 5 | RAFAEL PERALTA | DDG 115 | (50126) |
| 5 | PINCKNEY | DDG 91 | (23145) |
| 5 | KIDD | DDG 100 | (23152) |
| 5 | PAUL HAMILTON | DDG 60 | (21822) |
| 4 | NAVAL SURFACE GROUP MIDDLE PACIFIC | | (55315) |
| | (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as COMMANDER, NAVY REGION HAWAII (61449) under COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND as the Regional Commander.) | | |
| 5 | PORT ROYAL | CG 73 | (21830) |
| 5 | DESTROYER SQUADRON 31 | | (55528) |
| 6 | JOHN PAUL JONES | DDG 53 | (21313) |
| 6 | HOPPER | DDG 70 | (21944) |
| 6 | MOMSEN | DDG 92 | (23160) |
| 6 | WILLIAM P LAWRENCE | DDG 110 | (55686) |
| 6 | PCU DANIEL INOUE | DDG 118 | (50187) |
| | (Initial HP Assign Pearl Harbor EFF 30 Apr 2020) | | |
| 6 | WAYNE E MEYER | DDG 108 | (55684) |
| 6 | JOHN FINN | DDG 113 | (20010) |
| 4 | LCS SQUADRON 1 | | (39872) |
| | (LCSRON 1 DET MISSION PACKAGE SUPPORT FACILITY) | | |
| 5 | FREEDOM | LCS 1 | (20126) |
| 5 | INDEPENDENCE | LCS 2 | (20127) |
| 5 | FORT WORTH | LCS 3 | (20130) |
| 5 | CORONADO | LCS 4 | (20131) |

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| 5 | MINE DIVISION TWELVE | | (0091C) |
| 6 | MANCHESTER | LCS 14 | (20095) |
| 6 | TULSA | LCS 16 | (20097) |
| 6 | CHARLESTON | LCS 18 | (20156) |
| 6 | CINCINNATI | LCS 20 | (20158) |
| 5 | KANSAS CITY | LCS 22 | (20160) |
| 5 | (PCU OAKLAND | LCS 24) | (20168) |
| 5 | (PCU MOBILE | LCS 26) | (20170) |
| 5 | (PCU SAVANNAH | LCS 28) | (20172) |
| 5 | (PCU CANBERRA | LCS 30) | (20259) |
| 5 | (PCU SANTA BARBARA | LCS 32) | (20261) |
| 5 | (PCU AUGUSTA | LCS 34) | (20263) |
| 5 | SURFACE DIVISION 11 | | (50586) |
| 6 | JACKSON | LCS 6 | (20135) |
| 6 | MONTGOMERY | LCS 8 | (20137) |
| 6 | GABRELLE GIFFORDS | LCS 10 | (20139) |
| 6 | OMAHA | LCS 12 | (20141) |
| 4 | BOXER | LHD 4 | (21808) |
| 4 | BLUE RIDGE | LCC 19 | (05840) |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON 11 | | (55468) |
| 5 | ASHLAND | LSD 48 | (21531) |
| 5 | GERMANTOWN | LSD 42 | (21639) |
| 5 | GREEN BAY | LPD 20 | (3012A) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM 7 | | (30250) |
| 5 | NEW ORLEANS | LPD 18 | (23168) |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON 5 | | (55269) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM 5 | | (49343) |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON 3 | | (55281) |
| 5 | SAN DIEGO | LPD 22 | (3014A) |
| 5 | PEARL HARBOR | LSD 52 | (21959) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM 1 | | (47418) |
| 4 | ESSEX | LHD 2 | (21533) |
| 4 | RUSHMORE | LSD 47 | (21530) |
| 4 | HARPERS FERRY | LSD 49 | (21852) |
| 4 | FLTSURGTEAM 9 | | (30265) |
| 4 | MAKIN ISLAND | LHD 8 | (23171) |
| 4 | AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON 1 | | (55297) |
| 5 | ANCHORAGE | LPD 23 | (3015A) |

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| 5 | COMSTOCK | LSD 45 | (21452) |
| 5 | FLTSURGTEAM | 3 | (47420) |
| 4 | AMERICA | (AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP) LHA 6 | (20103) |
| 4 | NAVAL BEACH GROUP | 1 | (57066) |
| 5 | ACU ONE | | (53257) |
| | | (ACU ONE DET WESTPAC A) | (55419) |
| | | (ACU ONE LANDING CRAFT MINOR DET B) | (55598) |
| | | (ACU ONE LANDING CRAFT UTILITY (LCU) DET A) | (55597) |
| 5 | ACU FIVE | | (45411) |
| 5 | BMU ONE | | (53212) |
| 5 | PHIBCB ONE | | (55104) |
| 5 | NAVY BEACH (NAVBEACH) UNIT SEVEN | | (57078) |
| | | (NAVBEACH UNIT SEVEN DET BMU) | (49388) |
| | | (NAVBEACH UNIT SEVEN DET LANDING CRAFT AIR CUSHION (LCAC)) | (55621) |
| | | (NAVBEACH UNIT SEVEN DET LCU) | (55622) |
| 4 | TACTICAL AIR CONTROL GROUP | 1 | (09815) |
| 5 | TACTICAL AIR CONTRO SQUADRON (VTC) | 11 | (55134) |
| 5 | VTC 12 | | (55135) |
| | | (VTC 12 DET WESTPAC) | (55623) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, MINE COUNTERMEASURES SQUADRON (COMCMRON) SEVEN | | (55540) |
| 5 | PATRIOT (MINE COUNTERMEASURES SHIP) MCM 7 | | (21453) |
| 5 | PIONEER | MCM 9 | (21456) |
| 5 | CHIEF | MCM 14 | (21902) |
| 5 | WARRIOR | MCM 10 | (21457) |
| 4 | COMCMRON FIVE | | (55645) |
| 4 | COMCMRON THREE | | (55554) |
| 5 | COMMANDER MINE COUNTERMEASURES DIVISION (COMCMDIV) THREE ONE | | (41979) |
| 5 | CHAMPION | MCM 4 | (21405) |
| 5 | SCOUT | MCM 8 | (21455) |
| 5 | ARDENT | MCM 12 | (21900) |
| 4 | AFLOATRAGRU PACIFIC SAN DIEGO | | (57062) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU SAN DIEGO | | (49365) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU PACIFIC NORTH WEST | | (31379) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU MIDPAC | | (57063) |
| 5 | AFLOATRAGRU WESTPAC | | (57064) |
| | | (AFLOATRAGRU WESTPAC DET SASEBO) | (49366) |
| 4 | SURFACE FORCE PACIFIC REP PUGET SOUND | | (35944) |

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| 4 | REGIONAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION PACNORWEST | (55271) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, SUBMARINE FORCE U.S.PACIFIC FLEET (COMSUBPAC) | (57020) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE FORCE THIRD FLEET PEARL HARBOR HI | (43020) |
| 4 | EMORY S LAND SUBMARINE TENDER (AS) 39 | (20635) |
| 4 | FRANK CABLE AS 40 | (20865) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 1 | (55346) |
| 5 | CHARLOTTE SSN 766 | (21763) |
| 5 | GREENEVILLE SSN 772 | (21831) |
| 5 | TEXAS SSN 775 | (23028) |
| 5 | HAWAII SSN 776 | (23159) |
| 5 | NORTH CAROLINA SSN 777 | (23190) |
| 5 | MISSISSIPPI SSN 782 | (20080) |
| 5 | ILLINOIS SSN 786 | (20181) |
| 5 | MISSOURI SSN 780 | (20002) |
| 5 | (PCU OREGON SSN 793) | (27155) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE DEVELOPMENT SQUADRON (SUBDEVRON) 5 | (55522) |
| | (SUBDEVRON 5 DET BANGOR WA) | (52730) |
| | (SUBDEVRON 5 DET DIVING BANGOR WA) | (44904) |
| | (SUBDEVRON 5 DET UUV BANGOR WA) | (45242) |
| 5 | UUVRON ONE | (4000Y) |
| 5 | JIMMY CARTER SSN 23 | (41718) |
| 5 | CONNECTICUT SSN 22 | (21859) |
| 5 | SEAWOLF SSN 21 | (21834) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 7 | (53896) |
| 5 | COLUMBUS SSN 762 | (21692) |
| 5 | SANTA FE SSN 763 | (21693) |
| 5 | TUCSON SSN 770 | (21816) |
| 5 | COLUMBIA SSN 771 | (21817) |
| 5 | CHEYENNE SSN 773 | (21832) |
| 5 | JEFFERSON CITY SSN 759 | (21605) |
| 5 | CHICAGO SSN 721 | (21100) |
| 5 | SPRINGFIELD SSN 761 | (21691) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON 11 | (55244) |
| 5 | ALEXANDRIA SSN 757 | (21465) |
| 5 | SCRANTON SSN 756 | (21464) |
| 5 | HAMPTON SSN 767 | (21764) |
| 5 | ANNAPOLIS SSN 760 | (21690) |

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| 5 | ARCO | ARDM 5 | (20036) |
| 5 | UNDERSEA RESCUE COMMAND | SAN DIEGO | (32117) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON | 15 | (43709) |
| 5 | KEY WEST | SSN 722 | (21101) |
| 5 | OKLAHOMA CITY | SSN 723 | (21102) |
| 5 | TOPEKA | SSN 754 | (21463) |
| 5 | ASHEVILLE | SSN 758 | (21466) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE GROUP | 7 | (33174) |
| 5 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON | 21 | (42897) |
| 4 | SUBMARINE GROUP | 9 | (53885) |
| 5 | NAVSUBSUPPCEN | BANGOR WA | (61106) |
| 5 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON | 19 | (4280A) |
| 6 | OHIO | SSGN 726 | (21036) |
| 6 | MICHIGAN | SSGN 727 | (21037) |
| 6 | MAINE | SSBN 741 | (21826) |
| 5 | SUBMARINE SQUADRON | 17 | (53886) |
| 6 | HENRY M JACKSON | SSBN 730 | (21040) |
| 6 | ALABAMA | SSBN 731 | (21041) |
| 6 | NEVADA | SSBN 733 | (21043) |
| 6 | PENNSYLVANIA | SSBN 735 | (21045) |
| 6 | LOUISIANA | SSBN 743 | (21861) |
| 6 | KENTUCKY | SSBN 737 | (21433) |
| 6 | NEBRASKA | SSBN 739 | (21461) |
| 4 | COMMANDER, UNDERSEA SURVEILLANCE (COMUNDERSEASURV) | | |
| | DAM NECK VA | | (62853) |
| | (COMUNDERSEASURV DET SASEBO JA) | | (62859) |
| 4 | NAVSUBSUPPCEN | PEARL HARBOR HI | (44429) |
| 4 | NAVY DATA CENTER | YOKOSUKA | (32806) |
| | (NAVY DATA CENTER DET OKINAWA) | | (45196) |
| 4 | PRIORITY MATERIAL OFFICE (MATOFF) BREMERTON | | (00441) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET PEARL HARBOR HI) | | (44700) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET NORFOLK VA) | | (45919) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET GROTON CT) | | (45918) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET MAYPORT FL) | | (50070) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET KINGS BAY GA) | | (40415) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET TRAVIS AFB CA) | | (44454) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET GUAM) | | (50072) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET SAN DIEGO CA) | | (46575) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET SIGONELLA IT) | | (50071) |
| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET BAHRAIN) | | (50073) |

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| | (PRIORITY MATOFF DET YOKOSUKA) | (3657A) |
| 4 | COMSUBPAC REP WEST COAST | (42474) |
| 4 | COMSUBPAC SHIPYARD REP PUGET SOUND | (33057) |
| 4 | COMSUBPAC SHIPYARD REP PACNORTHWEST | (53885) |
| 4 | COMSUBPAC SHIPYARD REP PEARL HARBOR | (48298) |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. THIRD FLEET | (57087) |
| 4 | COMMANDER CARRIER STRIKE GROUP (COMCARSTRKGRU) FIFTEEN | (09721)# |
| 5 | COMMANDING OFFICER, TACTICAL TRAINING GROUP PACIFIC (TACTRAGRUPAC) | (53996) |
| | (DIRECTOR, TACTRAGRUPAC DET YOKOSUKA | (40434) |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU ONE | (57098)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU THREE | (09722)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU SEVEN | (09724)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU NINE | (55780)# |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU ELEVEN | (55775)# |
| 4 | COMEXSTRKGRU THREE | (52739)# |
| 3 | COMMANDER, U.S. SEVENTH FLEET | (57024) |
| 4 | COMCARSTRKGRU FIVE | (09723)# |
| 4 | COMEXSTRKGRU SEVEN | (55308)# |
| | (COMEXSTRKGRU SEVEN DET SASEBO) | (31915) |
| 4 | PATROL AND RECONNAISSANCE WING ONE | (09451) |
| | (COMPATRECONWING ONE DET ATSUGI) | (43021) |
| | (MTOC SIX) | (49136) |
| | (TOC KADENA) | (32515) |
| 4 | FLEET COORDINATION GROUP | (30247) |

#(COMUSFLTFORCOM/COMPACFLT established a support relationship between the COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU commander (supported commander) and the TYCOM (supporting commander). TYCOMs provide ADCON support for units assigned OPCON to a COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU. TYCOMs and COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU commanders work integrated solutions to achieve unit readiness to meet COMCARSTRKGRU/COMEXSTRKGRU mission requirements.)

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| 3 | U.S. NAVAL FORCES JAPAN | (57006) |
| | (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as COMMANDER NAVY REGION (COMNAVREG) JAPAN (61076) under COMMANDER, NAVY INSTALLATIONS COMMAND (CNIC) as the Regional Commander.) | |
| 3 | U.S. NAVAL FORCES KOREA (COMNAVFORKOREA) (62894, 37310) (SPLIT LOCATION FOR COMMAND) | |
| | (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as COMNAVREG | |

KOREA (61075) under CNIC as the Regional Commander.)
 (COMNAVFORKOREA DET COMBINED NAVAL INTELLIGENCE CELL
 CHINHAE) (45802)
 (COMNAVFORKOREA NAVY COMPONENT COMMAND DET CHINHAE)
 (44461)

3 U.S. NAVAL FORCES MARIANAS (COMNAVMARIANAS) (57043)
 (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as COMMANDER
 JOINT REGION MARIANAS (61128) under CNIC as the
 Regional Commander.)
 (COMNAVMARIANAS DET CIVIC ACTION TEAM GU) (55520)

3 LOGISTIC GROUP WESTPAC (55341)
 (The commander is assigned a "dual hat" as Commander
 Singapore Area coordinator (61077) under CNIC.)

3 NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND PACIFIC (57046)
 (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as COMMANDER,
 NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND (4582A) who serves as
 lead to coordinate Title 10 programs for NECC Forces
 under COMUSFLTFORCOM.)

4 NAVY EXPEDITIONARY FORCES COMMAND PACIFIC (33710)
 4 NCG ONE (55752)
 5 NMCB 3 (55103)
 5 NMCB 4 (55114)
 5 NMCB 5 (55115)
 5 UCT TWO (35233)
 5 CBMU 303 (55644)
 (CBMU 303 DET PEARL HARBOR) (66648)
 5 FIRST NCR (81381)
 6 NMCB 18 (08917)
 6 NMCB 22 (55531)
 6 NMCB 25 (08865)
 5 THREE ZERO NCR (55611)
 (COM THREE ZERO NCR DET OKINAWA) (53882)

4 COASTAL RIVERINE GROUP (CORIVGRU) ONE (57092)
 (CORIVGRU ONE DET COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT) (55886)
 (CORIVGRU ONE DET GUAM) (55887)
 5 COASTAL RIVERINE SQUADRON ONE (30682)
 5 COASTAL RIVERINE SQUADRON THREE (3349A)
 6 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO ALPHA (36070)
 7 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO ALPHA BOAT CREW 1 (36072)
 7 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO ALPHA BOAT CREW 2 (36073)
 7 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO ALPHA BOAT CREW 3 (36074)
 6 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO BRAVO (36071)
 7 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO BRAVO BOAT CREW 1 (36075)
 7 CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO BRAVO BOAT CREW 2 (36076)

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| 7 | CORIVRON THREE MK VI CO BRAVO BOAT CREW 3(36077) | |
| 5 | COASTAL RIVERINE SQUADRON ELEVEN | (55823) |
| 4 | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL GROUP ONE | (55321) |
| 5 | EODMU ONE | (31968) |
| 5 | EODESU ONE | (82630) |
| 5 | EOD TRAINING AND EVALUATION UNIT ONE | (30202) |
| 5 | EODMU THREE | (55447) |
| | (EODMU THREE DETACHMENT CHINA LAKE) | (30697) |
| | (EODMU THREE DETACHMENT MDS) | (58602) |
| | (EODMU THREE DETACHMENT SOUTHWEST) | (48176) |
| 5 | EODMU FIVE | (30215) |
| | (EODMU FIVE DET JAPAN) | (30217) |
| | (EODMU FIVE DET MARIANAS) | (30208) |
| 5 | EODMU ELEVEN | (55569) |
| | (EODMU ELEVEN DETACHMENT BANGOR) | (42969) |
| | (EODMU ELEVEN DETACHMENT FALLON) | (30209) |
| | (EODMU ELEVEN DETACHMENT NORTHWEST) | (30203) |
| | (EODMU ELEVEN DETACHMENT MDS) | (49974) |
| 5 | MOBILE DIVING AND SALVAGE UNIT ONE | (55550) |
| | (MOBILE DIVING AND SALVAGE UNIT ONE DET EOD) | (32082) |
| 3 | NAVY MUNITIONS COMMAND PACIFIC (NMCPAC) EAST ASIA DIVISION (EAD) | (40629) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT PEARL HARBOR) | (68297) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT SASEBO | (62735) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT YOKOSUKA (NMCPAC EAD DET ATSUGI) | (61581) (61583) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT GUAM | (61055) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT OKINAWA (NMCPAC EAD DET DIEGO GARCIA) | (62254) (40554) |
| 4 | NMCPAC EAD UNIT MISAWA | (61584) |
| 3 | NMCPAC CONUS WEST DIVISION (CWD) | (40628) |
| | (The Commander is assigned a "dual hat" as Commanding Officer, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach under UIC 61065.) | |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET FALLBROOK) | (47618) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET POINT LOMA) | (44943) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET NORTH ISLAND) | (61047) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND) | (61046) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET LEMOORE) | (61059) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET FALLON) | (61052) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET EL CENTRO) | (61051) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET POINT MUGU) | (61063) |

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| | (NMCPAC CWD DET CHINA LAKE) | (40409) |
| | (NMCPAC CWD DET WHIDBEY ISLAND) | (61048) |
| 4 | NMCPAC CWD UNIT INDIAN ISLAND | (48537) |
| 4 | NMCPAC CWD UNIT SEAL BEACH | (47615) |

** - SHORE ACTIVITY IN FLEET ADMINISTRATIVE CHAIN OF COMMAND